PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 18 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
23rd Jan. 16	Mandala	8000	...	...
6th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
20th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
5th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
19th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd April	Kashgar	9000	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur	7000	Medina	12500
27th ,,	Yankin	7000	Mongolia	10000
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th inst.	Upada	Malabar Coast, Colombo, Calcutta
22nd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
24th ,,	Jhelum	Karachi direct
26th ,,	Barbara	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
29th ,,	Palamcotta	t and South Africa
31st ,,	Aviemoor	labar Coast, Colombo and angoon

* or later on ... ival of English Mail

Terms and rates freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Ballard Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	22nd Jan
Yokohama Maru	K. Ozura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Pegang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th ,, eb
Yeboshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
viz Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Faizon Maru ..	1538	T. Watanabe	28th ,,	7th Feb.
Tocan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FO' ..
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, U dals, B room Fi tings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Ca ro.	A & C	7672	...	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	...	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9259	20 Mar,	18th Mar,
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr,	18th Apr,

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rdclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	905	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR..La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£300,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilc
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£300,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

G. Z. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants [illegible] on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,25,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for payment of subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS for large well furnished rooms with good Board, modern conveniences, terms very reasonable. Apply Mrs. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for 2 little girls, aged 6 and 1 yr. 9 mths. No Ayah. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Mrs. PEARSON, c/o. Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bandikui, Rajputana. 1000

WANTED a PARSI or INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY for the family of a Ruling Chief. Must be able to teach Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2934

WANTED—Immediately by married couple, two rooms, or one very large, with beard. E. L. and Fans, bath-room, good locality, must be moderate. Apply to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2950

TENDERS for sale of quarrying Jaipur stone (stone like Porbander stone) will be received by the undersigned on the 10th February.

Particulars will be supplied on application.

FULCHAND D.P., L.C.E.,
State Engineer,
2846 Jamnagar.

WANTED.—A MUNSHI for British Consulate, Mascat. Pay Rs. 150 p.m., and free quarters.

Qualifications.—Good knowledge of Arabic. Gujarati and English, and some acquaintance with Court Work.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to MAJOR H. STEWART, C.I.E., Political Agent, and H. B. M. Consul, Mascat, Arabia. 801

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

NEW STANDARD WALL AUTO-WHEELS, Price Rs. 250 each. For full particulars apply to Messrs. SURAJ, INDORE. 2865

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—28 pairs Gent's tan pebble grain Balmoral Walking Boots, linen lined, medium toe, toe capped, bark tanned soles screwed on. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 5, 6, and 7 only.

Reduced price Rs. 4,

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 6127

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—[illegible]nt to sell a highly specialized collection British India stamps containing entire [illegible] and blocks and rarities; a collection [illegible]reat Britain stamps, rich and magni[illegible]; and a collection of Colonials con[illegible]g Queen, King Edward and King [illegible]ge stamps. A rare opportunity not [illegible] to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. [illegible], "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Very desirable Chambers or office premises on 1st floor opposite the University Gardens, above Thacker and Co. Apply to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and Co., Solicitors, in the same building. 2943

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, at 1, Lothian Road, Poona, upto 12 o'clock noon (S. T.), of the 10th February, 1915, for the undermentioned for use in the Government Central Press, Bombay, for one year ending 28th February 1917:—

(a) Tender for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Indian Manufacture and Produce and Articles of Petty Purchase.
(b) Tender for CARTING and SHIPPING BOXES and PARCELS by Rail or Sea.

Samples of Articles of Petty Purchase can be seen on application to the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained. The form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside according to the nomenclature above, (a) or (b), for which the Tender is submitted, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, for each Tender, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas eight.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS,
Manager,
Government Central Press.
Bombay 20th January, 1916. 2948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of WAGHJI BECHER late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant (who resided at Ghatkopar) a merchant ..... Deceased.

KESHAWJI WAGHJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant residing at Ghatkopar in the District of Thana one of the executors of the Will of the late Waghji Becher ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 15th day of January 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2953

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS HARIDAS, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, till his death residing at Ghatkopar in Thana District and carrying on business as merchant in Bombay ..... Deceased

HARBHAM LAKHMIDAS, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Ghatkopar, in the Thana District and carrying on business in Bombay appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Chabha Dwarkadas, minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 15th day of January 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2952

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately.

C 15

NOTICES.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE."

ARRIVED ON 19TH JAN. 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L Clauses. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street,
Bombay.

S. S. "LICHTENFELS."

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex s. s. "LICHTENFELS", which has been ordered through hostile firms, but the delivery of which has not yet been taken, are informed that unless they apply for delivery to Messrs. S. D. Billimoria & Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 31st January 1916, the goods in question will be disposed of by the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in such manner as he deems proper. The Controller will not be responsible for any liability in respect of such goods.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 17th January, 1916. 2941

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 21st day of January, 1916, to the 3rd day of February, 1916, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th of January, 1916, payable to Shareholders registered on the 21st day of January, 1916.

F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director,
Bombay, 21st January 1916. 2951

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cottonseed, linseed, jawari, rapeseed, castorseed, bajree, hidra, rice, wheat, toor, waste cotton, docra cotton, empty gunny, cane baskets, empty drums, empty casks, wooden, iron bars, bags grain, sweeping grain and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1916 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company Stables:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Also the following consignments—

1. One box electrical accessories consigned by Motor and Electrical Engineer to Bombay Electric Coy. under Jamnagar to Grant Road, Inv. 17 RR. 26 of 8-1-15.

2. 20 Pieces firewood consigned by Y. S. Raji to self under Boisar to Dadar Inv. No. 14 R.R. 72673 of 12-12-14.

3. One cast iron pully consigned by Assana Govind to self under Grant Road to Garoth, Inv. No. 8R.R.80649 of 13-2-15, and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Invoice No. 19 R.R. 23082 of 15-3-15.

4. One box rivets booked ex Bhavnagar Para to Carnac Bridge Invoice No. 1R. R.-7451 of 11-1-15.

5. Six iron shafting and 1 bundle iron machinery consigned by M. Contractor and Co., 317 Abdul Rehman Street to Kisandass R. under Church Gate to Kadi P. W. B. 53341 of 14-1-15 and rebooked to Grant Road under Invoice No. 6-R.R. 987 of 8-2-15.

6. 10 Empty wooden casks consigned to Jethalal Perwanand, Mulji Jetha Market Bombay under Jambusar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 13-R.R.11890 of 3-6-10.

7. 21 empty wooden casks consigned to Mr. Purbhudas Vanarsidas Danagali Bhuleshwar Bombay under Bodali to Curnac Bridge Inv. No. 13-R.R.50774 of 21-6-15.

8. One cask cement booked ex Carnac Bridge to Bareilly City Inv. 66-R.R. 18 of 22-5-15 and rebooked to Carnac Bridge under Bareilly City Inv. No. 5 of 2-7-15 consignee Gulam Hoosein Shaikh Abdul Kayum, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

9. Six boxes, country soap consigned by Mr. Dawoodbhoy Abdul Rehman from Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge under Inv. 4012-R.R.30497 of 16-8-15.

10. 13 bags leather cuttings booked under Broach to Grant Road Inv. No. 263 of 18-9-15-R.R.307 consigned by Esmail J. to self.

11. 1 box printed books consigned by Gresham Publishing Coy., to T. Borroughs, Traffic Inspector under R.R.35303 of 9-9-14 Church Gate to Shamgarh.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 21ST JANUARY, 1916, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.), SHARP.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, GOLD WATCHES, AND RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st January, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Nathaji Gulabchand and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons.

On account and at the risk of Rajeshri Kishanrao Sitaram Domiti.

1 pair golden anklets about 11 tolas.
1 golden guntho about 6¾ tolas.
1 pair silver sankla about 160 tolas.

On account and at the risk of Joshi Manji Bhagwan:—

4 pearl ear-rings, 2 pairs pearl Lumias.

On account and at the risk of the parties concerned:—

2 golden patlis about 3 tolas, 1 golden ring, 6 pearl bangles.

On account and at the risk of Shah Nanda Khusal:—

1 diamond ring, 5 pearl lumias.

On account and at the risk of Thacker Dharamshi Khimji:—

1 pearl vank, 1 pearl necklace, 2 golden bangles about 4 tolas, 2 golden bangles about 5 tolas.

On account and at the risk of Thaker Chhaganlal Pitamber.

2 Golden goth, 1 golden necklace, 1 golden kangai.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Kalidas Thakersey (deceased) 1 pearl bunch about 45 chaws, 1 pearl bunch about 86 chaws, 1 packet of billian diamonds about 7 ratis, 1 packet of 14 billian diamonds about 2½ ratis, 1 packet of pearls about 300 chaws, 1 pearl nose ring, 1 pair diamond rings, 3 collar buttons, 1 ring of diamonds and pearls, 1 ring of diamond and emerald, 1 buti of ruby and pearl, 1 golden tulsipats of pearls.

On account and at the risk of Shah Jagjivan Panachand.

4 Golden bangles about 10½ tolas.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Hiralal Alchechand.

1 packet of diamonds about 10 ratis, 3 bunches of pearls, 2 bunches of pearls blue colour, 1 bunch of white golva pearls, 1 pair diamond kudajode, 1 nose ring, 2 diamond and ruby rings, 1 ring of pearls and ruby, 1 diamond rose, 5 ruby rings, 2 gold rings set with manchur stone, 1 packet of real pearls.

On account and at the risk of the parties concerned.

1 Golden chain guinea gold about 3½ tolas, 2 pairs cuff buttons, 1 gold ring, 2 pairs golden ear ornaments, 1 golden buckle ring, 3 sets of golden buttons, 2 pearl nose rings, 1 guinea gold watch and one chain, 1 ring with rubies, 1 gold nose ornament 7 golden vajeticks, 1 golden galchhod, 1 golden tik, 1 silver money purse, 1 silver cigarette case, 4 silver stick handles, 1 silver snuff box, 1 silver buckle, 2 silver lady's belts, 1 silver necklace, 1 silver matchbox, 4 golden watches.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Luis.

1 Golden watch.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. Fidroo.

1 Golden watch.

On account and at the risk of Sam Steaun.

1 Golden watch.

By order of Marwadi Chanda Khusal the mortgager and on account and at the risk of Arab Majid Bui Amad the mortgagor.

1 packet of pearls noorui about 150, chaws 1 packet of pearls gamsai about 125 chaws, 1 pair nibroo buttons about 90 chaws, 2 golden framed real pebble spectacles, 1 golden locket case.

On account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Ismail the mortgagor.

1 pair earings of diamonds and rubies, 1 diamond ring about 2¾ ratis.

The jewellery is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

P.S.—Sale will commence at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sharp.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.....	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 8 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	5 3 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	5 3 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above. Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Tukaram Ramjee and Tukaram Javjee, the Executors of the last Will of Laxmibai, widow of Govind Narayan Bhoir deceased, and with the concurrence of Narmadabai, widow of Maruti Nanaji and daughter of the said Laxmibai, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Nishanpada Cross Lane, formerly called Tantanpura Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2973, and Street No. 8-12, and by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3159, and bounded on the East by the property of Ibrahimbhoy Hussanbhoy, on the West by the property of Goolam Husein Mooraj, on the North by the property of Kamallybhoy Rahimtoolla, the Manager of Khoja Jamat Khana, and on the South by the said Nishanpada Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Fardunjee P. Pavri, Attorney for the said Executors, at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The SALE of the remaining unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus, will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSE AT PEDDAR ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 13th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses.

All that piece or parcel of Free hold land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow with out-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Peddar Road, containing by admeasurement 3,979 2/3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 22-26, Ward No. 3483 (1) and under Collector's Old No. 456, and New No. B/2425, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 3/7122 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Hunsraj Pragji, on the West by the property of Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on the South by the property of Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim and on the East by Peddar Road, and the said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

The bungalow is most substantially built on the latest sanitary principles fitted with electric lights throughout and most centrally situated absolutely open to West with large verandah at the front and back. It consists of one large drawing room, one large dining room, six large bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms attached-six stalls for horses and accommodation for 4 carriages or motors, one large godown and eight servants quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st January, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285,

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their godown at Hummum Street Fort, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory, where the furniture has been arranged for sale the very valuable high class substantial and richly polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, sewing machines, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy cases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, bookstands, carpets, ladies writing tables, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towed horses, babs easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hat stands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

LAST TWO EVENING PERFORMANCES
LAST NIGHT PERFORMANCE
OF GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The Egyptian Spectacular Ballet,

MIZPAH

An old-time legend explaining the use of the word "Mizpah." It was engraved on a Charm presented by the lover to the Princess. Ever since this day "Mizpah" has appeared on rings throughout the civilized world.

The Striking Topical Drama

HOW LT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

A Graphic topical subject in which a clever British Naval Officer takes part aided by the fifteen-inch guns of one of our Super-Dreadnoughts.

The Splendid Comedy

LOVE ON A YACHT

Featuring Mr. JAMES CAREW and describing the good nature of a lady who has been keen on looking after the prospects of a man she was engaged to and who had to break it off through having suffered unexpected losses.

And the American Comedy.

WON BY WAITING.

Note.—There will only be One Cinema performance on Saturday, at 6-45 p.m. as MADAME MARION KEMP gives the first of her farewell concerts at 10 p.m. for which please see advertisement.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

JANUARY 29TH.
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS'
THEATRICAL SEASON.
First Play:
"MILESTONES"
which ran for 697 nights at the
ROYALTY THEATRE, LONDON.
Box Plan will be opened at S. Rose & Co.
Early Next Week.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

FRIDAY 21st JANUARY.
DANCING AND SKATING.

A spacious Dancing Enclosure will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

Tuesday 25th January.
SPORTS ON SKATES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT**

The Third and Fourth Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

Entitled

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" AND "THE FROZEN SAFE"

Each episode entirely complete in itself and portraying the extraordinary development of modern scientific instruments.

WITH

ARNOLD DALY AND PEARL WHITE

in the leading role.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

1. A Visit to Mount Tacoma .. .. Travel.
2. A Poet and his Lady Love .. .. Comedy in 2 Parts by M. Prince.
3. Pretty Rough on Aunty .. .. Starlight Comic.

We regret owing to the sad loss of the "Persia" there will be no "Gazette" this week.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 **TWICE NIGHTLY.** **10 p.m.**

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON and Mr. JAMES McGRATH

will present for one week only their successful sketch

"DICK'S SISTER"

A Frivolous Little Farce of mistaken Identity.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In his latest uproarious farce in two acts.

"CHARLIE, THE PROPERTY MAN."

NEXT SATURDAY, ANOTHER GREAT FILM !!!

"SPARTACUS"

OR THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.

4 Parts. 6000 Feet. Shown Complete.

OLYMPA CINEMA.

Sandhurst Road. Phone 1266.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

THE

CHEVAL MYSTERY

4,000 ft. OR 4,090 ft.

HYPNOTIST'S VICTIM ACCUSED OF MURDER.

ALSO

CURSE OF WORK

COMEDY BY BILLIE RITCHIE.

LOOK OUT SATURDAY, 29th

BROKEN COIN (Serial)

55,000 ft. WITH 55,000 ft.

Rs. 1,000 **CASH PRIZE** **Rs. 1,000.**

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Matinee 5-15 on SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

SATURDAY, 22nd.

QUEST GUEST

5,000 feet. OR 5,000 feet.

AN ANGEL IN A DREAM.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

The disturbance passing slowly eastwards has given local rain and snow in Baluchistan and Kashmir, the heaviest amounts reported being half an inch at Chaman and Pasni. Temperature remains high in North-west India.

Forecast: Local precipitation in Baluchistan and hills surrounding the Punjab.

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER.

According to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the rain during December, 1915, was received in light to fairly heavy showers mostly on the 27th in almost the whole of the Deccan and the Karnatak, in Kanara, in the Konkan and in the Southern Maratha Country States. Practically there was none elsewhere. The maximum 3.84in. was at Malsiras in Sholapur on the 27th. The fall was generally beneficial to the standing rabi crops though in places it proved injurious to the kharif crops lying cut in the fields. The harvesting of the kharif crops has been generally completed and their threshing is in progress. The outrun of these crops is expected to be generally good except in Gujarat, where in the south it is estimated to be fairly good while in the north it is very poor. The picking of cotton continues in the Deccan and in Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad in Gujarat and in the neigbouring States. The standing rabi crops are generally doing well except in North Gujarat where their condition is not satisfactory, irrigation being fully resorted to wherever available.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 19th January, 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.931 Inches.
Temperature of Air ..	76.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	67.8 ,,
Dew point ..	63.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.639 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	1.0 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air ..	83.5 ,,
Minimum do. do ..	69.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	E,ENE,NNE
Movement of Wind do do.	.06 Miles.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect.

D 26

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad but in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Jodhpur and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in north Hyderabad and clear elsewhere.

General Remarks.—A few light showers have been reported from Baluchistan but no precipitation has yet occurred in the reporting area in India. The depression from Persia is entering north-west India but has apparently decreased in intensity.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 20th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th) ..	68.8	52.0	77	0.30	2.40	—4.41
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (19th) ..	71.6	61.6	76	..	0.27	—2.11
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (tb) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	76.1	50.6	57	..	0.13	—0.36
Rawalpindi ..	70.5	43.7	52	..	0.19	—2.29
Lahore ..	70.7	45.9	78	..	0.17	—0.91
Hissar ..	73.6	43.8	54	..	0.02	..
Ambala ..	72.9	41.3	88	..	0.28	—1.76
Delhi ..	72.8	44.4	70	..	0.02	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	74.5	47.2	46	..	0	—0.70
Mainpuri ..	75.3	44.4	80	..	0.01	—1.04
Jhansi ..	76.9	46.7	63	..	0.24	—0.52
Cawnpore ..	74.0	46.9	85	..	0.02	—0.95
Allahabad ..	74.9	46.2	89	..	0.14	—0.96
SIND AND RAJPUTANA ..						
Jacobabad ..	75.3	47.8	56	..	0	—0.32
Karachi ..	76.7	60.3	67	..	0	—0.51
Ajmer ..	74.0	47.6	55	..	0.05	—0.58
Jaipore ..	74.7	50.8	33	..	0.11	—0.50
Kotah ..	78.4	52.8	53	..	0	—0.45
Mount Abu ..	70.0	57.4	40	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	86.0	55.1	68	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka ..	89.7	64.7	66	..	0.19	0.09
Veraval ..	79.9	60.6	59	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot ..	90.4	54.7	75	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.2	59.3	67	..	0	—0.32
Surat ..	90.5	59.5	66	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad ..	90.2	60.3	31	..	0	—0.21
Deesa ..	89.6	55.0	47	..	0	—0.21
Neemuch ..	80.1	54.2	49	..	0.06	—0.36
Indore ..	84.2	53.1	62	..	0.66	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	77.9	46.3	69	..	0.15	—1.15
Saugor ..	78.4	54.1	33	..	0.09	—1.33
Hoshangabad ..	81.1	52.2	57	..	0.12	—1.03
Khandwa ..	88.0	53.5	67	..	0.63	—0.30
Akola ..	86.7	54.3	43	..	1.72	0.30
Amroati ..	84.8	60.3	53	..	0.45	—0.89
Nagpur ..	82.9	51.9	72	..	0.16	—1.32
Chanda ..	84.3	50.2	73	..	0.62	—0.59
Raipur ..	79.0	54.6	75	..	0.33	—0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.5	68 4	79	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri ..	88.7	65.9	50	..	0.81	0.20
Mormugao ..	82.9	67.7	85	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar ..	85.3	62.2	86	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	87.8	53.2	48	..	0.16	—0.60
Ahmednagar ..	82.4	51.5	58	..	3.40	2.36
Poona ..	85.2	51.1	73	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur ..	84.8	56.7	44	..	1.27	—0.19
Bijapur ..	83.8	57.9	55	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum ..	81.3	54.0	46	..	1.70	—0.18
Ahmedabad ..	83.1	62.4	46	..	1.82	0.82
Nizamabad(Indore). ..	84.9	54.6	60	..	0.88	—0.39
Hyderabad ..	81.2	57.4	70	..	0.79	—0.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON ..						
Mangalore ..	87.9	66.2	59	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut ..	86.8	65.8	80	..	13.29	7.10
Cochin ..	90.0	68.9	75	..	8.34	0.51
Colombo ..	87.1	72.5	81	..	27.84	8.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	80.9	62.7	77	..	20.73	14.55
Bellary ..	84.6	59.2	63	..	7.28	5.12
Cuddapah ..	85.2	62.1	68	..	9.44	4.85
Madras ..	83.7	63.5	78	..	21.24	1.59
Bangalore ..	79.0	55.0	83	..	3.60	0.18
Coimbatore ..	85.1	58.5	91	..	6.76	1.96
Trichinopoly ..	87.1	67.1	72	..	12.73	4.73
Negapatam ..	82.1	68.2	92	..	24.23	—3.86

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic.

B8

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,900
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	150
,, ,, Imports	12,000
Mid. Americans	8.28 +1
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.60 +5
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 12.43—7 July 12.80—8
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.43 July 12.80
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar 12.29—5 July 12.76—5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

London, Jan. 20.

Estimated Sales ..	10,000
Total Imports ..	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Jan.	7.98	Unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.98	
Feb.-Mar.	7.96	
Mar.-Apl.	7.93	+4
Apl.-May.	7.90	
May-June.	7.86	
June-July.	7.83	
July-Aug.	7.78	
Aug.-Sept.	7.67	
Sept.-Oct.	7.50	+3
Oct.-Nov.	7.43	
Nov.-Dec.	7.36	
Dec.-Jan.	7.32	
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	2

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Jan.	7.94	11
Jan.-Feb.	7.94	11
Feb.-March	7.92	11
March-April	7.89	11
April-May	7.86	10
May-June	7.82	10
June-July	7.79	9
July-Aug.	7.75	9
Aug.-Sept.	7.64	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.47	9
Oct.-Nov.	7.40	9
Nov.-Dec.	7.33	9
Dec-Jan.	7.29	9
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19th

M. G. Bengal Good ..	6.00	Unchanged.
,, ,, Fully Good ..	6.15	
,, ,, Fine ..	6.30	
,, Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.44	
,, ,, Fully Good	6.58	
,, ,, Fine	6.73	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.50	
,, ,, Fine ..	6.80	
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.70	
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	7.85	
,, ,, "Fine" ..	8.00	
,, Scinde Good ..	6.00	
,, ,, Fully Good ..	6.15	
,, ,, Fine ..	6.30	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	15,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	7,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..12.35—15
Futures at New York July ..	..12 71—18
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..12.40—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	unchgd 12.13
Futures at New Orleans March	..12.21—13
Futures at New Orleans July	..12.67—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 19th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs. 16,000 were allotted to Bombay, 92,000 ,, ,, to Madras. } Rs. 1,03,000

Tenders on Calcutta, ,, Bombay } at 1-4 3/32.

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta, Bombay } 9% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs. 16,51,000 were allotted to Calcutta, 23,88,000 ,, ,, to Bombay, 1,78,000 ,, ,, to Madras } Rs. 42,17,000

Tenders on Calcutta, ,, Bombay } at 1-4 1/8

Min Rate Received { Calcutta, Bombay } 9% { above that rate in full.

Transfers—Calcutta 18,50,000, Bombay 33,00,000 } 1-4 5/32

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs. 6,75,000 were alloted. to Bombay } 6,75,000

Tenders on Bombay } at 1-4 3/32

Min. Rate Received { Bombay } 9% { above thatrate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 89,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

Transfers Madras Deferred Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	26⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4¾
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£642,000
Consols. 2½ %	58⅞—⅜
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½ Unchd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	27.91
Previous Prices	27.86

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928.. ..	£ 89½ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945.. ..	£ 97+1/16

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan. 19th.

Australian Exports Prohibited.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 19th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs.—Nominal.

Barletta Russo—63 lbs.—Not Offered.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Paid 63

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan. Feb. Afloat Paid 50

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal unchgd. 70

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers 85/3—6d.

Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb, Nominal unchgd. 66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid. Unchgd. 76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers. £14-10-0—2s. 6d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113	Unchanged.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£85 ¾—1	
Copper Braziers	£123	
Yellow Metal	14	
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-5-0	
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-6-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb. sellers 3/7

Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. 3/6½ to 3/7

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The market to-day is firmer and prices have risen about Rs. 3 owing to free purchases of Broach on the part of a bazaar operator.

Apart from this no business of any importance has so far been reported and ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January 215.

Fine Akola January 265.

Good Broach April 283½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.			Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	..	..	..	231	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	221	213	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	225	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	215/6	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh..	..	..	231	219	..	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat			272	..	..	,,
M. G Nagpore ..	..	..	272	..	..	,,
M G Akola Khgm.,	..	..	254	..	..	,,
Do.	..	..	251	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam			..	..	..	..
M. G Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	..	..
H G. Westerns ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Hingenre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach ..	..	..	288	..	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 20th, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.		Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	213	206	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	235	222	214	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	222	214	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	..	228	218	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	218	210	..	Ready
	..	..	218	210	..	25th Jan. 16.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	231	218	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	231	218	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	..	234	221	..	25th March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	250	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	..	284	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	253	245	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	..	255	247	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	255	247	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	..	252	244	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)			258	250	..	Ready & Jan
	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	261	253	..	Ready & Jan
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)						
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	..	265	257	..	Ready & Jan.
	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kamptee(M.G.)	..	..	270	262	..	Ready & Jan.
Wardha Highst. (M.G.)	..	..	270	262	..	Ready & Jan.
	..	..	..	..	..	..

Broach (M. G.)	..	252	..	..	..	Feb-March
Jathia (M.G.)	..	290	..	234		1/25 Apr.
	..	227	214	..	..	Ready
Bagalkote Bilapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	260	April/May
Dawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	203	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	276	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	..	270	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	295	April/May
	..	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country FRESCO AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Saltha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of 400 lbs. as tret allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th January 1916:—

Cotton	27,312	Bales
Wheat	12,193	cwts.
Linseed	3,996	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,031	,,
Ginjellyseed	6,944	,,
Poppyseed	38	,,
Groundnuts	11,270	,,
Castorseed	4,933	,,
Rice	7,556	,,
Myrabollams	2,400	,,
Cottonseed	33,623	,,
Gram	3,040	,,
Jeowar	2,743	,,
Maize	386	,,
Barley	606	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 20th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 71-30	..	45 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45	0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8	5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8	1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43	0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42	0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40	0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36	8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7	8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	36	8 0	....
Mowraseed	3	8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	11	6
Linseed May	9	2	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
	Feb

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..	Nominal
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..	103
20 d-s. Hong-Kong ..	141½
Do. Shanghai ..	199½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-8-0
Australian Do. ..	24-10-0
Bombay Do ..	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	16-0-0
English Dragons ..	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	67-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept weak to-day and the rates rapidly sagged under selling pressure. Tata Iron and Steel shares also slightly dropped.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids declined to Rs. 472½. Fazulbhai to Rs. 423½, Currimbhai to Rs. 223½ and Crescent to Rs. 102½.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,027½ declined to Rs. 1,015 but closed at Rs. 1,020.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,282½ to Rs. 1,300.

Centrals after touching Rs. 1,955 closed at Rs 1,965 (buyers).

Finlays were placed at Rs. 245 and Kohinoors at Rs. 665.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were quoted at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 218 in the morning, but later on declined to Rs. 214

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 107½ and Deferred declined to Rs. 975

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 567½, Ahmedabad Pramtij at Rs. 657½ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 86.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 215.

Mackenzie Saw Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 171.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 91½.

BANK O BENGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest has been increased by one per cent. and so now stands at 8 per cent.

HOSTILE TRADING IN BOMBAY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, the Bombay Government declare that the Achaia Societa Vinicole represented by Messrs. Theodoro Vafiadis and Co., of Bombay, having failed to apply for a license under the above Order, the agency shall deposit all the assets of its trade or business with the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Bombay. The Government also notify that the firm of Bume and Reif, which was granted a license up to 14th November, 1915, under clause 4 of the Order for carrying on its trade or business in British India, has been refused an extension of the license after that date.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19.

City of Lahore	Laidlay	Birkenhead
an. 20.		
Mandala	Levanson	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.

Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Thursday:—

Steamer Mandala	for	Calcutta
,, Akbar (to arrive)	for	Aden
,, Palamcotta (to arrive)	for	African Ports
,, Aviemoor (to arrive)	for	Coast Ports

The following steamers received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer Upada	for	Calcutta and coast ports
,, Loredano	for	Calcutta via Colombo.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 13th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Colombo and Bombay on the 19th instant.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain T. Laidlay, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 24th December and called at Port Said and Suez, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mandala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mandala, 3,189 tons, Captain C. Swanson, arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain G. W. D. Amos, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Malabar coast ports, and Colombo, with a general cargo and one passenger.

S. S. Loredano:—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Loredano, 2,652 tons, Captain A Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

Thursday, 20th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Brayton	Lightfoot	W.& A. G. & Co
F. Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
N. River Arexes	Simpson	James Findlay & Co
L. & M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
P Peria	Ross	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co.
Ponani		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Bellview	Churchill	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Sardar	Works	P. G. S. N. Co
5 Loredano	Giacopello	M. Italiana.
8 Upada		M. M & Co.
9 Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manby	P. & O.S N. Co
4 City of Lahore	Laidlay	K. Nixon & Co
6 Silksworth Hall	Wild	L. Dreyfus & Co.
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

ty of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot	T. M. & Co
Isle of Mull	Weeks
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda G. Bhimji
Kowett	Wilson T. M. & Co
Mandola	Swanson P. & O. Co

EXPORTS

Jan. 20.

FOR HULL.

Silkworth Hall (s) 165 bales buffalo hides H. M. Halim.

Belliview (s) 11,690 cwt. cotton seed S. Coverji & Co., 33,110 cwt. cotton seed A. Rhimji.

Breynton (s) 437 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE

Luzon

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

Mahaluxmi Races, Eighth Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Education Society's Schools Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Municipal Rate-payers' Elections.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with English mails due at 7 a.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding,

Jan. 20.

No. 23.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 16th Jan. 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 24.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday 22nd inst. at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

No. 22.—MOTOR MECHANICS.

Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service over seas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Headquarters.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 29.—PARADES.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 23rd inst. at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 23rd inst at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 23rd inst at 11 a.m. Lecture.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

A Spoon Shoot will take place at Ghatkopar on Sunday next, the 23rd. inst. Distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-50 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

The following surplus stores are for sale and may be purchased from the Quarter Master by members of the Corps:—

Boots brown per pair ..... Rs. 7-12-0
Boots black per pair ..... Rs. 6-6-0

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6:—

March—With Banners Waving ..... Franke.
Overture—Masaniello ..... Auber.
Valse—Destiny ..... Baynes.
Selection—Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Song (Cornet Solo)—The Adieu ..... Schubert.
Selection—H. M. S. Pinafore ..... Sullivan.
Polka Caprice—Les Chanteurs Hongroes ..... Michiels.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 21.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings in January, and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

10. Proficiency Examination.—The Proficiency Examination will be held on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s Kashgar which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday the 19th instant. All well.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday next.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. K. Natrajan will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

ORDINARY FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to accord his approval to the election by Registered Graduates of Messrs. Balkrishna Bhagvandas Joshi, and Rustam N. R. Ranina, as Ordinary Fellows of the University.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN WOMANHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Ladies' Association, a lecture on "Christian Womanhood" will be delivered by the Rev. Fr. A. Goodier, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the Hall of the Catholic Library, Cavel.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. A. K. Dalal, will give a demonstration of the use of Sigmoidoscope and Bruning's Oesophagoscope, and Dr. Y. G. Nadgir will show a skiagram of a Foreign body in the stomach.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a public lecture on the "Purpose of Life", to-morrow at 6-5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association's premises opposite China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, when Prof. H. V. Hampton of the Elphinstone College has kindly consented to preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague and seventeen attacks and six deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, one attack and one death from plague being reported from Sion and three attacks and two deaths from Worli. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 100, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 99 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 2,601, out of which 29 were found to be plague-stricken.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

Mr. I. M. Kamaguchi, residing at Pabani House, Cooperage, reports to the police that at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, he gave his servant an envelope containing Rs. 587 in currency notes and cash with instructions to put it in his cupboard. He saw the servant doing so. Shortly after, Mr. Kamaguchi said that the cupbord was locked and he went to dinner. At 10 p.m. the servant showed the complainant the cupboard broken open and on looking inside he missed the money.

P AGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 15th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 6, Surat Town and Port 14, Other places in Surat District 2, Kalyan Port 3, Bandra Port 1, Other places in Thana District 2, Nasik District 173, Satara District 72, Ahmednagar District 37, Poona Town 14, Other places in Poona District 62, Sholapur Town 102, Other places in Sholapur District 412, Alibag Port 1, Other places in Kolaba District 2, Belgaum District 150, Hubli Town 26, Other places in Dharwar District 186, Bijapur District 163, Kanara District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 349, Savnur State 6, Satara Agency 8, Akalkote State 56, Bijapur Agency 22, and Satara Agency 6, Total 1,876.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

At the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics the special lectures by prominent public men will this term include an address by the Hon. Mr. Mummobandas Ramji on "Indian Banking." Mr. Robert Aitken, Secretary to the Bank of Bombay, has kindly consented to take the chair. The date and time will be March 1st, 1916, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

On February 16th at 6 p.m. (S. T.) the Hon Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta will deliver the second of his lectures on "The Co-operative Movement in India." The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., will preside.

On the 25th instant and the four following Tuesdays at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Khushal T. Shah, B.Sc., will give a short course on a topic which has just now a burning interest, viz., "British Finance in the Present War."

All these meetings are open to the public.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Mechanical Engineer's Examination held at Bombay on the 10th January 1916 and the following days:—

First Class.—Malkana, Karadi Salwaru, Govindrao Shriniwasrao Karpur, and Chandulal Chunilal Mehta.

Second Class.—Phirozshah Maneckjee Talaty, Appasaheb Morarrao Ghorpade, Elmer Austin Whyte, Jamshed Byramji Wadia, K. Doraswami, Shridhar Madhev Naik, Damodar Ramchandra Sali and K. V. Sankaranarayanan.

Third Class.—Dola Teja Gehel, Amritlal Chhotalal Patel, Nagooji Bakhatram Carpenter, Jehangir Sorabjee Randelia, Moses Soloman Ziratkar, Dinshawji Dhunjibhoy Siganporia, Shankar Laxmichand Wani, Shaik Yacoob Mahomed, Kalyan Ramchandra Oza, Abdulkarim Abdul Rajak Wastad, Sayad Abdul Lalmiya, Changoo Kanoo, Dhondoo Madhoo Parbhuji Dulabh Patel, Sakharam Babaji Bhandare, Papaya Babaji and Kaikhosru Byramji Bhedwar.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesteraday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Shunker Hanumansing, Purdeshi, with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested by an Excise peon on Wednesday night in Kumbharwada 3rd. Lane with the packet of cocaine in his hand. He said he had purchased it whilst under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 20th January 1 1 was 30.147 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in
Thur.	20	m 11	17	25	8	20	m 5 5	3421 614a	19 5
Fri.	21	m 0	7	28	8	21	m 6	12	18 10
		m 11	53a	26	2		5	46a	16 0
Sat.	22	m 0	34	28	10	22	m 6	40	18 5
		0	28a	26	5		6	17a	16 3
Sun.	23	m 1	1	28	9	23	m 7	8	13 1
		1	4a	26	6		6	47a	16 7
Mon.	24	m 1	28	28	6	24	m 7	36	17 10
		1	41a	26	5		7	16a	17 4
Tues.	25	m 1	57	28	2	25	m 8	6	17 8
		2	21a	26	1		7	49a	18 2
Wed.	26	m 2	27	27	7	26	m 8	41	17 7
		3	9a	25	8		8	29a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
20 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
21 (Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
22 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m.
23 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m.
24 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m.
25 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 28m.
26 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter		6h.	5-1 a.m.

ESSAYS ON WAR.

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.

It will be remembered that in July, 1915 an announcement was made of an offer by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay of ten prizes for the best essays on "The World War: What are we learning from it, and what do we hope from it?" written by undergraduates who were bona-fide students of certain Arts Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University. The following results of the competition are published now.

The total number of essays written was 145. Of these 61 were selected by the Principals of the Colleges concerned for submission to the judges who have unanimously declared the following persons to be the winners of the prizes:—

Winners of the two prizes of Rs. 100 each:—Mr. K. P. Sipahimalani and Miss Ethel Raymond (both of Dayaram Jethmal Sind College).

Winners of the four prizes of Rs. 50 each:—Mr. N. A. Mehrban (Elphinstone College), Mr. E. A. K. Strip (Dayaram Jethmal Sind College), Mr. N. S. Talegaonkar (Deccan College), Mr. E. G. Carlyle (Deccan College).

Winners of the four prizes of Rs. 25 each:—Mr. K. J. Kabraji (St. Xavier's College), Mr. J. P. Arland (Deccan College), Mr. R. M. Relvani (Wilson College), Mr. A. Soares (St. Xavier's College).

The best essays other than those to which prizes were awarded were submitted by Mr. Hasanali S. M. Merchant (St. Xavier's College), Miss Rhodabe K. Desai (Elphinstone College), Mr. Ramdas Haridas Bhatia (Wilson College), Mr. F. J. Patel (Wilson College) and Mr. B. N. Gokhale (Elphinstone College).

ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For fairness sake allow me to point out a few inaccuracies contained in the comment on "Italy and the Balkans" which appeared among "Notes of the Day" in your issue of 18th instant.

The criticisms thereon is painfully misleading inasmuch as it is said that "the part played by Italy in this war has been quite out of proportion to her stake and claim."

I place no doubt on the writer's deduction being founded on something more substantial than mere fancy, but on the authority of Lord Kitchener, who has been on the spot, "on business bent" we have a contradictory statement.

Lord Kitchener, while recognising that the task of Italy is mighty, avows that her bold and skilful offensive has been such that it has won the admiration of best experts. All the latest news from the seat of war confirm the continuation of Italy's valour in planning and executing.

Again, the comparison made of the Italian line of front with that of the other Allies, is not equitable. Granted that our line of front is smaller than that held by the Allies, in giving judgment of this fact an important factor has been entirely ignored, viz., the nature of the land that has to be guarded, protected and defended.

A simple look at the ordinary map will show a stretch of territory extending over 500 kilometers, running from the towering heights of the Stelvio Pass, 9045 feet, to Monfalcone on the sea.

The positions are wonderfully adapted for the modern warfare being a continuation or rugged peaks and steep mountains.

No less than 14 passes have been skilfully prepared and, though by nature perfect strongholds in themselves, the enemy, second to none in the ruse and in the craft of war, has, for years in advance, strategically fortified them.

Notwithstanding these overpowering difficulties, the Italian Army with indomitable will and regardless of sacrifices has taken the offensive all along the lines and is to-day keeping in check over 1,000,000 of Austria's best, trained troops.

These, Mr. Editor, are actual facts open to the scrutiny of all.

As for the Italian Navy it is contrary to all sense of justice to say that the "Fleet has not so far given the requisite protection to the Allied shipping in the Mediterranean." Allow me to inform you that the Italian Navy is doing its share of the work by conscientiously carrying out the duties allotted to it.

According to preconceived arrangements, agreed to between the Allies, the Mediterranean basin continues to be patrolled by the French Navy, aided by a few English men-of war. To the Italian Navy is reserved the main task of guarding the insidious Austrian Coast and keep the Austrian Navy bottled up in her military port of Pola.

To conclude: seeing that the writer of the article under comment, indulges in comparisons, I may submit to his consideration the simple proportionate relation between the one steamer sunk in the Mediterranean to every 8—10 sunk in English waters.

Are we for this to argue that Great Britain with all her stupendous fleet and recognised mastery of the sea is culpable of not giving the requisite protection to her shipping because she had not a warship ready on the very spot where a "pirate of the deep" rose to corsairian deeds?

Offering you all my apologies for intruding upon your space, please accept best thanks for hospitality accorded.—Yours etc,

ITALICUS.

[We should be the last to desire to belittle the part played by our Italian ally in the war. Our intention was merely to emphasise that Italy had not yet put forth her full strength and the hope that might be based on her undoubted intention to do so. If we made, perhaps, a statement of too sweeping a character, we must reiterate that we had no intention and had no desire to suggest that Italy has not done and will not do all that she is called upon to do.—Editor "B. C."]

SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, the case again came for hearing in which Mr. C. M. Correa, Secretary to the Bombay Improvement Trust charged D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Trust, with receiving bribes as a public servant.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, appeared to prosecute, the accused being represented by Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. Gurlker and others. Mr. P. Godino appeared on behalf of the witnesses.

Dewraj Khimji further cross-examined by Mr. Velinger said he did not produce the khatavahi for 1913 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, because it was not asked for. Neither of the books was produced in the Small Causes Court in any case.

Re-examined he said he might have signed an agreement with the Improvement Trust in regard to the plots he kept; it was dated 5th December, 1913. He might have received letters from the Trust prior to making the agreement.

Yeshwant Apaji Gupte examined by Mr. Nicholson said he was a junior abstracting clerk in the Improvement Trust. He had been serving for the last 12 years. He was in the Land Manager's Office. The draft of letter dated 30th July 1913 was in Samson's handwriting. He did not know whether it was sent to Dewraj Khimji. The remarks that he understood they had accepted, was in accused's handwriting, dated 28th August 13. The counterfoils of the notices are in charge of the rent-collectors. There are no other records of the notices except the counterfoils The letter dated 22nd August 1913 was in the handwriting of the Deputy-Accountant, and the initials were the accused's. (The letter asked Dewraj for a reply regarding the agreement in reference to the plots.) Exhibit (c) was a letter in reply from Dewraj to the accused's letter.

The case was adjourned after putting in some documentary evidence, to Tuesday the 25th instant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Jan. 20.)

Mr. H. O. Moore, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. F C Davidson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr Dinkar Narayan Damle, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, South Nasik, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days in combination with furlough for one year, five months and twenty-six days with effect from 1st December 1915.

Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, Dharwar District to be on special duty in connection with the survey to be undertaken for the improvement of communication in the forest of the Kanara District.

Rev. J. L. C. Dart, Chaplain of Kirkee, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden vice the Rev. G. F. Harvey, who is being granted leave.

Rev. C. R. Ryall, on return to duty, to be Chaplain of Kirkee vice the Rev. J. L. C Dart.

Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Kirkee, pending relief by the Reverend C. R. Ryall or pending further orders.

Rev. E. E. Hill to be Chaplain of Mount Abu, in addition to his duties as Chaplain of Ahmedabad, as a temporary measure.

Rev. A. C. Ashworth, Assistant Chaplain at St. Mary's, Poona, in charge of Ghorpuri, to be on special duty at Colaba to assist the Chaplain of Colaba, as a temporary measure.

Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Poona, to be in charge of the district of Ghorpuri, in addition to his other duties.

Shaikh Muhammad Isfahani, Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been granted furlough for one year with effect from the 20th June 1916 in combination with the summer vacation.

Shaikh Abdul Kadir Sarfraz to act as Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Mr. Nadirshah Dorabji Minocherhomji to act as Lecturer in Persian, Deccan College, Poona.

Bombay Light Horse.—Veterinary Lieutenant John Crawford to be Veterinary Captain. Dated 20th Sept. 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Arthur Gordon Shorrock to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 2nd Dec. 1915.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant D. R. S Bourke is transferred from the Supernumeray to the Active List of the Corps to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from 1st January 1916.

Mr. J. A. W. Cooper, F.S.I., A.M.I.M.E., etc., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months with effect from the 10th March 1916 or the subsequent date of relief and is permitted to accept military service at home, if his services are required by the War Office and he obtains the special sanction of the Secretary of State to his acceptance of such employment.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals. Government Notification dated 20th December 1915, granting combined leave for six months to Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., is cancelled.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan Joglekar to be provisionally Substantive Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya on Special duty seconded; and to do duty as Deputy Collector, Bombay, vice Mr. Anant Lakshman Deshmukh reverting.

Rao Bahadur Vinayak Appaji Gupte to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit to be substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector vice Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan Joglekar and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, I.M.S., retired, Major E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S. to be First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College.

Lieut-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., to be Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S., to be substantive pro tem Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. G. Witter is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1916 or the subsequent date of relief.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B17

KHOJA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the request of Fatmabai, widow of the late Mr. Rehemtulla Dewji and daughter of the late Mr. Kassambhai Mussa, Estate Manager to his Highness the Aga Khan, a large number of prominent Khoja ladies attended the prize distribution gathering of the Khoja Girls' School at Ismaili Kandi Moholla on Thursday, the 20th January Lady Aga Alishah presided. The School Hall was tastefully decorated and an English String Band was in attendance. The girls went through an interesting course of music and recitation. Their dialogues were appreciated and enjoyed by the audience and their song wishing success to Britain and her allies in the European war was enthusiastically encored. The headmistress read the report of the school. She expressed satisfaction at the steady progress made by the School. The school was becoming popular in the community and the number of girls attending the school had increased from 103 to 133. She thanked the sympathisers who had presented the institution with various articles of use and requested other members of the community to help the school with money to enable it to meet its increasing expenses. Bai Fatmabai then requested Lady Alishah to distribute prizes to successful girls and the school mistresses. She observed that in her sympathy for the school she was merely following the footsteps of her deceased husband the late Mr. Rehemtulla Dewji who evinced great interest in the cause of female education in the Khoja community and helped the school with money and his influence. Bai Fatmabai expressed on behalf of the community its deep obligation to his Highness the Aga Khan for allowing the school the use of an airy and commodious building in the midst of the Khojas without charge. The School has thus been able to supply the growing demand for the education of Khoja girls and she wished it prosperity. Bai Fatmabai was making every effort to bring the school to the notice of the Khoja parents by getting up prize distribution gatherings from time to time and she exhorted the ladies collected there to help the school by inducing more girls to attend it and by contributing to its funds. She declared that the expense of the gathering and the Najrana for his Highness the Aga Khan would amount to Rs. 1,000 which she would pay out of her own pocket.

Lady Aga Alishah in distributing the prizes expressed satisfaction at the progress of the school. His Highness the Aga Khan took deep interest in the institution and she hoped that the rich Khojas would make the school worthy of the community. She laid stress upon the necessity of religious education and was glad that steps were taken to impart religious instruction to the girls and thanked Fatmabai for her interest in the school.

After passing a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Alishah for presiding at the gathering the visitors dispersed.

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

PROHIBITED ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

The Governor in Council being satisfied that in view of the prevalence of plague in Pandharpur town and the surrounding villages there is a danger of the infection being contracted by the pilgrims if they are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Magh* fair, the Governor in Council has prohibited the attendance of any persons at the said fair from the 10th to 17th February both days inclusive, and directed that during this period no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at any stations within the limits of the Bombay Presidency for stations from Barsi to Pandharpur on the Barsi Light Railway and for stations from Kem to Madha on the G. I. P. Railway to persons intending or believed to be intending to visit Pandharpur for the aforesaid fair. All persons proceeding to the said fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL FIRE.

DAMAGE BETWEEN THREE TO FOUR LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Damage to the extent of three to four lakhs was done by the fire which occurred yesterday in a godown belonging to the Baranagore North Jute Mill. The outbreak occurred at mid-day and was not extinguished until nightfall. 70 per cent. of the contents of the godown was saved. The loss was covered by insurance.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hony. Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital announces a number of fresh public contributions to the funds of the Hospital, bringing up the total of subscriptions to date to Rs. 27,22,563-3-4. Among the major contributions are the following:—

In pious memory of Bai Dhunbaiji Framji Palkhiwala (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 500; Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Bros. (for current expenses from January to December, 1915), Rs. 360; Bai Maneckbai Framji Allbless, being the amount subscribed by her in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, in his memory (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 250; Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama (for current expenses from January to December, 1915), Rs. 180; Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Cama (for current expenses from January to December, 1915), Rs. 180; Dr. and Mrs. Dhunjishaw Hirjibhoy Pateil, being the amount subscribed by them in the Oothamna of the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, in his memory (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 151; Bai Aimai Merwanji Cama (for the current expenses from January to December, 1915), Rs. 120; Mr. J. F. Karaka, Rs. 100; Mr. Kavasji Dhunjibhoy Bhoora, being the amount subscribed by him in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, in his memory (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 100; and Mr. Jehangir Shapurji Guzder, being the amount subscribed by him in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Seth Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, in his memory (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 100.

PRODUCTION OF ACCUSED IN JAIL DRESS.

A POINT OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

At the Chief Court Criminal Sessions to-day a novel point was brought to the attention of Justice Young by Mr. Ginwalla, Assistant Government Advocate, who was prosecuting in a robbery case against two Burmans. One of them, who was undergoing a sentence in another case was brought into the dock in prison garb. Counsel did not think that was the proper dress for the accused to be brought into Court and did not know whether the Court would be justified in discharging the jury already empannelled in the interests of justice on the ground that they might be prejudiced against the accused. However, time was asked for to look into the point. The Judge agreed that it was improper and granted an adjournment.

When the Court reassembled Mr. Ginwala pointed out that the case must proceed as there were no provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code by which the Court could discharge the jury. It seemed, however, a very lamentable practice of years. No jail authorities were able to defy what the law had laid down. The law provided that the fact of previous convictions should never be mentioned to the jury and yet by production of the accused in jail dress, that fact was brought home to them without proof.

The Judge said he had learned on enquiry that it had been the practice to bring up convicts in their jail dress. He did not know if it was a praiseworthy practice, but there might be difficulties in avoiding it. He considered the Rangoon jury sufficiently intelligent to know that they must not be prejudiced. Under the above circumstances he agreed the case must proceed.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 19.

This morning the Special Commissioners concluded the recording of the accused's statements in the conspiracy case.

Dharam Singh, Reservist, 7th Rajputs, denied the allegations made against him and added that he had obtained fifty recruits for his regiment and was awarded a reward of Rs. 50.

Jadunath, also a Reservist in the same regiment, denied the allegations made against him and stated that after his discharge he sent his brother-in-law to serve the Government in the army and they were still serving in the army.

Mr. Chatterjee applied to the court to discharge Robindra Sanyal on the ground that there was hardly any evidence against him. The Court pointed out that a charge had been framed against him and declined to entertain the application.

The defence then examined Makhan Lall Sen, of Calcutta, who is at present under internment and he denied having introduced Sachindra to Sahshanka, convicted in the Raja Bazar bomb case. He said he was an advocate of spiritual regeneration and his views as expressed in a pamphlet published by him, were approved by Mr. Hutchinson, then D.I.G., of Bengal.

RAO GOPAL SINGH OF KHARWA.

SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

Rao Gopal Singh of Kharwa (Ajmer), a discharged accused in the Benares conspiracy case, appealed to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Marwar against the sentence of two years' simple imprisonment passed upon him by the District Magistrate of Ajmer for breaking the internment order. In rejecting the appeal and confirming the sentence, the Chief Commissioner said Rao Gopal Singh not only broke parole but remained absent defying the order of internment for a period of more than six weeks and the course of his flight did not support his plea he had put forward that he wished to give himself up or to place himself before the Viceroy or Chief Commissioner.

PADRI MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

Before the Lahore Special Tribunal in the Padri murder case Mr. Tomkins Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., the Punjab, deposed about the investigation into the case. He discussed the case with the investigation officers on the spot, interviewed witnesses, ordered the arrest of three accused and submitted a report to the Lieutenant-Governor. He found witnesses in a state of terror and unwilling to give information and when volunteering information they insisted on its being kept secret.

The Special Tribunal will to-morrow proceed with the supplementary trial of the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

OUTSIDE WORK FOR HEALTH OFFICER.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

At its yesterday's meeting the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding Counsel's opinion that they had no power to agree to the appointment of Dr. Turner as Professor of Hygiene at the School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the letter be recorded, but to this an amendment was moved by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to the effect that Government be approached to so amend the Municipal Act as to empower the Corporation to agree to the appointment. The amendment was carried.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the letter from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of the case submitted to Counsel, the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Strangman, with a copy of their joint opinion regarding the proposed appointment of the Executive Health Officer as Professor of Hygiene at the new School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine be recorded.

Counsel's opinion was that the Corporation had no power to agree to the appointment of the Executive Health Officer as Professor of Hygiene at the new School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, nor had that official the power to accept the professorship, it being immaterial whether he lectured gratuitously or was paid for it. They thought some such amendment to section 74 (3) of the Act as under would meet the case: "The Executive Health Officer may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, having for its object the promotion of public health, whether by means of education or otherwise, and which appointment in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer."

Dr. Sukhia, speaking on his motion, said he did not think the case had been properly put before Counsel. In view of the onerous duties they had to perform, the Municipal officials should not be allowed to serve elsewhere.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the motion.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy said no opinion than the one given by Counsel could be more emphatic on the point and he thought the only sensible alternative now before the Corporation was to lend the services of Dr. Goldsmith, Assistant Health Officer, for the purpose. He moved an amendment to this effect.

The President pointed out they had at present to deal only with Counsel's opinion, and the amendment which dealt with the whole question, was therefore out of order.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy thereupon withdrew the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved as an amendment that Government be approached with a request to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Act in the way suggested by Counsel.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said there could be no question as to the utility or usefulness of Dr. Turner serving as a professor at the School.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought Dr. Sukhia's remarks were very irritating and he was afraid that those who had intended voting for him would now vote against him. The appointment was alright as a temporary measure but he was against the idea of allowing their Health Officer to be appointed for all time. And he hoped, if the power asked for was granted, that it would be very judiciously used.

Mr. Jehangir Cursetji, supporting the amendment, said Dr. Turner was singularly fit to be Professor of Hygiene and it would be difficult to get a man of his qualifications from England even at a big salary, who was conversant with Indian conditions.

The Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, said Dr. Sukhia's remark that a one-sided case had been put before Counsel was unfair and was a very serious and offensive charge against people who had framed the case. The Corporation had distinctly expressed in a previous resolution their willingness that the Health officer should undertake the duties of Professor of Hygiene subject to Counsel's opinion. It was a perfectly clear statement of the Corporation and the case was accordingly drawn up by the Municipal solicitors, and he approved of it. It was ridiculous to suppose that the Commissioner or the municipal solicitor would submit a one-sided report. On the contrary it would be in the Commissioner's own interests to submit a fair case. He did not much mind who was appointed Professor of Hygiene but the promoters of the new college wanted a thorough good man of the type of Dr. Turner. Even if they got the Act amended they did not bind themselves to lend the services of Dr. Turner. They would simply get the power to lend his services and would be quite at liberty to refuse to do so. It would be a very useful power for the Corporation to obtain.

AN UNNECESSARY BURDEN.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir strongly opposed the amendment. Could any member, he asked, of the Corporation deny that their Health Officer was hard-worked? He did not understand why then they should add to his burden. As to the proposed amendment of the Act, he said it was meddling with the Municipal constitution in the wrong direction.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola emphatically opposed Sir Bhalchandra's amendment. If they wanted to have the Municipal Act so amended as to give them power regarding the Health Officer, he asked why, to be logical, they did not ask for such powers as regarded all the Municipal officials. He thought the principle underlying the Municipal constitution was being ignored on the present occasion. As the late Sir Pherozeshah had pointed out, the Municipal Act was based on the system of checks and counter-checks. In the best interests of the city it was absolutely necessary that their whole-time officers should not be allowed to direct their attention to any work other than Municipal. The speaker drew the Corporation's attention to an important question. The Health Officer was responsilbe for the health of the city, and if they allowed him to be burdened with work not appertaining to his Municipal duties, and anything went wrong as regarded the health of the city, they would furnish him with an excuse to say that they had imposed on him burdens not directly concerned with Municipal work and that the result was due to this fact. The speaker asked the Corporation to pause before they imposed unnecessary burdens on Dr. Turner who had done his best for the health of the city.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he had the strongest possible objection to the amendment. The occasion was not such as would warrant their going to Government. He did not think a case had been made out.

ANOTHER ANGLE OF VISION.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said there was another angle of vision besides the one taken by the two gentleman in the matter. The question was whether in establishing this school, Government had or had not the idea of promoting hygienic education in the city. If so, Government would make a very serious mistake and defeat their very laudable object by having the Health Officer as Professor of Hygiene. For, lectures for only two hours a week would in no way advance the interests of the school. Two things would happen. Dr. Turner, though an able man, would do injustice to himself, for in two hours a week he would not be able to teach hygiene in the manner in which it was taught at Edinburgh and other places, and the students would learn nothing. If Dr. Turner were appointed a whole-time professor his services would be invaluable. But if they sent him to lecture only for two hours a week they would be doing a great injustice to him and to the students who would learn absolutely nothing in that short time. The speaker believed the object of having the school was to advance the knowledge of tropical medicine so that by experience students might go in for research work and later contribute to the lessning of human suffering in India. And he therefore thought Government should have a first-class and highly-paid whole time professor, who must not be grudged a salarly of even Rs. 1,500 a month for the amount would be reproductive in future in the results obtained. He warned the Corporation against the danger of such piecemeal amendments of the Municipal Act, which had been passed after great deliberation and care. They, who were the administrators of the Act, should not tinker with the Act. He had for sometime noticed a large tendency of tinkering with the Act upon the smallest pretext, and he repeated his warning against the danger that lay therein

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed the amendment.

A SUICIDAL STEP.

Dr. Sukhia, replying on the debate, said that when the question of providing the Health Officer with a motor car came up before the Corporation, an argument was advanced by the then Commissioner that the Health Officer was overworked and should be given a motor car and that otherwise the officer would not be able to cope with his work. And now they wanted to burden Dr. Turner with other work. Any amendment of the Municipal Act as was proposed would be a suicidal step.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's amendment was then put to the vote and passed, 27 members voting for and 17 against it.

Dr. Sukhia demanded a poll, with the result that 28 votes were recorded for the amendment and 19 against it.

The amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR PROVISION OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted the following report with reference to the letter from the Secretary to Bombay Government, General Department, dated 17th February, 1915, regarding the special measures to be adopted for the provision of medical relief for tuberculosis cases in the city of Bombay:—

"It has been stated in the Government letter under reference that so far as the treatment of the disease in the Bombay City is concerned Government have resolved to provide 20 beds in the J. J. Hospital and 12 beds in the Cama and Allbless Hospitals for the accommodation of cases which on admission to hospital are found to be of an advanced tuberculosis nature and it has been added that his Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes that the Corporation appreciate the necessity of taking suitable measures for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and trusts that they will provide similar wards and also dispensaries in connection with their Infectious Diseases Hospital or elsewhere.

With his letter No. 2674, dated the 26th April 1915, the Commissioner forwards an exhaustive report by the Executive Health Officer on the subject, in which he describes the steps that have been taken in this City as compared with those taken in other cities to deal with the disease and suggests the measures thats hould be taken in Bombay to cope with it. It is estimated that 200 beds are required in this City of which 32 are proposed to be provided by Government. The Health Officer proposes that 50 beds should be provided at the Maratha Hospital and 50 beds on the land adjoining the Arthur Road Hospital. With regard to this proposal the Commissioner rightly points out that it is necessary, in the first place, to improve and add to the existing Arthur Road Hospital for other infectious diseases and that this will occupy the land that is at present available for the purpose. He, however, sees no reason why 50 beds should not be immediately provided near the Maratha Hospital on Connaught Road. The advantages of this Hospital are that the wards are already existing, that the Hospital is situated near the centre of the town and that persons could therefore be easily induced to leave their houses and be treated in it. The Commissioner, therefore, proposes that 50 beds should be maintained. The initial expenditure for this provision inclusive of a dispensary has been estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 and the annual maintenance charges at Rs. 32,500. After careful consideration the Committee beg to recommend that in the first instance 25 beds for tuberculosis cases be provided at the Maratha Hospital with a dispensary attached thereto, and that as far as possible the work may be treated as forming part of the operations of the Maratha Hospital so as to effect economy.

PROVISION IN KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

It has been suggested in the Government letter above mentioned that at least 15 beds for tuberculous patients be provided in the King Edward Memorial Hospital. With regard to this suggestion the Commissioner points out that as a ward for tuberculous patients would have to be a greater or less extent separate from other wards, it would be better to provide a ward for tuberculous patients containing 50 beds which is the number proposed to be accommodated in each of the other wards of the new Hospital. The Committee concur in this suggestion and they beg to recommend that a ward of 50 beds be provided in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The Commissioner further draws attention to the fact that the balance of Rs. 50,000 from the Royal Visit Fund which has been handed over to the Corporation has to be used for some distinctive portion of the Memorial Hospital and he is of opinion that it could not be better used than in the erection of a ward for tuberculous patients to which the name of His Majesty the present King Emperor could be attached in commemoration of his memorable visit to the City of Bombay. The Committee cordially approve of this suggestion and commend it for the Corporation's acceptance.

DR. J. J. CURSETJI'S NOTE.

Dr Jehangir J. Cursetji has attached the following note to the Report:—

Tuberculosis is now classed as an infectious disease. The proper place, therefore, for the treatment of such patients is either a special tuberculosis hospital and dispensaries or our two already existing Infectious diseases hospitals, the Maratha and the Arthur Road. The Health Officer and the Municipal Commissioner are quite right in recommending that arrangements should be made for accommodating the greater proportion of such cases at the hospitals. The former officer estimates the present number of tuberculosis patients in our City at about 200. Provision should, therefore, be made in these two hospitals as quickly as possible for the accommodation of at least 150 such patients. Of the remaining 50, 32 are to be provided for by Government at the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and the Cama Hospitals leaving 18 who should be allocated to the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

As we know, the last is to be a general hospital for admission of all kinds of cases both medical and surgical. Hence, it is not right that it should be burdened with more than its proper share of tuberculosis cases. A number not exceeding 20 or 25 beds would, I think, be its fair share, looking to the fact that even Government have not considered it advisable to reserve more than 20 beds for it in the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital, the largest Hospital in Bombay, which accommodates almost double the number of patients intended for the Edward Memorial Hospital. Further, in view of the fact that the latter Hospital will be utilized as a clinical hospital in the near future, a proportionate distribution of different kinds of diseases according to their frequency and importance, is highly desirable. Hence as many as 50 beds out of 250 at the Edward Memorial Hospital is much too large a proportion and should not be set apart for this particular class of cases, displacing others, equally important and urgent, simply for the sake of convenience or economy.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

TEN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

In the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary trial to-day, the Government Advocate argued the cases against twelve accused with regard to whom the Special Commissioners wanted to hear him before proceeding to the stage of framing charges. After hearing counsel for both sides the following accused were discharged by the Court:—(1) Amar Singh of Kotla, (2) Harnam Singh of Padhana, (3) Ganta Singh of Chola Khurd, (4) Sudh Singh of Chur Chok, (5) Sunder Singh of Chola Khurd, (6) Sunder Singh of Jagowal, (7) Thakar Singh of Khile, (8) Ujagar Singh of Manda Pind, (9) Wadawa Singh of Dhugri and (10) Harnam Singh of Wan.

Mr. M. L. Puri, counsel for accused Gujar Singh of Bhakna, also an accused in the previous conspiracy case who had been acquitted, raised the plea that his client could not be now charged a second time for conspiracy which was identical with one for which the previous trial had taken place, the charge on both occasions being substantially the same. The old charge, pointed out counsel, was that of abetment of waging war against the King-Emperor and it was a case of finding fresh evidence for the same offence. It would be unfair to the accused and wrong in law now to bring a similar charge under section 121 A, Indian Penal Code against his client, though with reference to a different occasion. The Government Advocate replied that if a distinct offence different from the first could be brought home to the accused then the latter could be charged and tried again, no matter what the section was.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 9,645 435-5-11.

INDIAN LABOUR IN FIJI.

MR. ANDREWS STATEMENT.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona, met the Imperial Citizenship Association Committee at 6 p.m. in Mr. J. B. Petit's rooms, and gave an account of the impressions of Mr. W. W. Pearson and himself in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji with reference to the indenture system of Indian labour in the South Pacific. He made it clear to the committee, that the abolition of indentured labour and the prevention of fraudulent recruiting, which has always accompanied it, were things immediately needed if the source of Indian misery and suicide were to be brought to an end, and Indian self-respect were to be re-established in the eyes of the civilised world. The evils of the system had tended to degrade the whole Indian population and to give in Australia, New Zealand and the West Coast of America (which were all in close steamer connection with Fiji) a wrong impression of the Indian people. The islands of Fiji were admirably suited for Indian colonisation, but only under decent conditions. Mr. Andrews, in conclusion, expressed his strong appreciation of the desire of the Fiji Government to act justly in the case of the Indian settlers. Mr. Pearson would wish to express this appreciation as strongly as himself. In Fiji it was not the case of bad administration, that was the cause of the evil conditions but rather the continuance of a bad and outworn system. He felt convinced that Fiji would benefit equally with India if the indenture system were immediately and entirely abolished.

MR. ANDREWS AT POONA.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH PROMINENT MEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan 20.

Mr. Andrews, who lately returned from the Fiji islands arrived here on Tuesday night and was received at the station by the Secretary of the Servants of India Society and a few friends.

He spent a busy day yesterday in seeing several institutions in and near Poona. In the morning he called on Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the Hon. Prof. Paranjpye and Mr. Tilak and had a general talk with them on the indentured labour system.

In the afternoon he visited Prof. Karve's Mahilashram at Hingne Budruk. On his return he spoke to a crowded audience of students at the Ferguson College on Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore.

In the evening he called upon Dr. Mann and then went over to the Servants of India Society. Here an informal conversational meeting of prominent ladies and gentlemen was arranged to give Mr. Andrews an opportunity of relating his experiences in Fiji which proved to be interesting and instructive. He exhorted his hearers to make vigorous attempts with a view to the abolition of indentured labour.

After the lecture at night he dined with the members and associates of the Servants of India Society. He left Poona this morning for Bombay *en route* to Calcutta where his friend Mr. Pearson has already preceded him.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla has obtained permission to move the following resolution during the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

"That this Council recommends the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider and report what measures should be adopted for the growth and development of industries in India."

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad has obtained permission to introduce his Bill relating to disposition of properties by Hindus and Mahomedans in favour of unborn persons. The Bill will be gazetted on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO BE ACCEPTED FOR ENLISTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 20.

It is notified that subject to their obtaining permission of their official superiors to enlist, Government servants, including employees of the State Railways, will be accepted for enlistment in the regular British army for the duration of the war under the conditions of the Indian Army Order No. 639 of 1914. All Government servants accepted for enlistment as above will retain while in colour service a lien on the civil appointment previously held or an appointment of the same class. The service in the army will count towards the civil pension of those serving in a pensionary appointment and for increments of salary in the case of men serving in incremental grades. It will not count for leave but such service will not be regarded as an interruption of duty for leave already earned. They will receive while in colour service in addition to the army pay and allowances, privileges leave, pay up to the extent of the privilege leave due thereafter and furlough pay of their civil appointment.

At a public meeting held in Mayo Hall, Bangalore, to raise funds for the increased hospital equipment in Mesopotamia in response to an appeal from the St. John Ambulance Association, Rs. 2,000 were realised.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance about mile 1 furlong.

Soultline 9-13, Pretty Good Sort 9-11, Madrina 9-4, Final Proof 8-8, Fontenoy 8-3, Athletic 8-2, Monsoon 8-0, Partial Eclipse 7-10, Strathroyale 7-9, Persistence 7-5, St. Alban 6-10, North 6-3.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Singer 9-13, Majbur 9-1, Sir Knight 8-11, Purity 8-11, Beyrut 8-6, Terror 8-0, Money Gold 7-12, Mexico 7-10, Tajilmulook 7-5, Excelsior 7-4.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Wellington 9-7, Baloz 9-6, Young Majub 8-10, Polish 8-8, Kidalgo 8-6, Durban 8-4, Dhaidan 8-2, Saidan 7-13, Ace of Hearts 7-7.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Division I. Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Quality 9-7, Hurchan 9-7, Jawan 9-5, Red Cross 9-5, Lord Satu 9-3, Cyprus 9-1, Engine 8-13, Ben Hur 8-13, Saood 8-10, Flying Machine 8-9, Mutar 8-6, Tawdry 8-3, Hongkong 8-0, Galloping Lad 7-12, Present 7-11, Columbus 7-11, Monaco 7-10, Cardiff 7-6.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Division II. Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

England 9-7, Defender 9-6, Pharoah 9-3, Crescent 9-3, Arabian Consul 9-3, Paradise 8-12, Aircraft 8-12, Active 8-9, English Spot 8-3, Shatra 8-2, Tawakul 8-0, Pepul 7-12, Ajaney 7-11, British Consul 7-7, Alman 7-6, Hassum 7-5, Ladakh 7-0.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Harry Johnson 9-10, Solar Star 9-5, Ajax 9-2, Black Hussar 9-2, Makbul 8-13, Ata Allah 8-8, Bhatty Chief 8-7, Ajmer 8-7, Malayebe 8-6, Khedavi Miseer 8-5, Bruce 8-5, Tammooz 8-4, Section 8-3, Pasha 8-1, Minerva 8-0, Powerful 7-12, Partner 7-10, Socrates 7-5, Investment 7-3.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Pretty Good Sort 9-11, Fontenoy 8-3, Athlete 8-2, Monsoon 8-0, Partial Eclipse 7-10, Strathroyale 7-9, Persistence 7-5, St. Alban 6-10, North 6-3.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Singer 9-13, Majbur 9-1, Sir Knight 8-11, Purity 8-11, Beyrut 8-6, Terror 8-0, Money Gold 7-12, Mexico 7-10, Excelsior 7-4.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Wellington 9-7, Young Majub 8-10, Polish 8-8, Hidalgo 8-6, Durban 8-4, Dhaidan 8-2, Saidan 7-13, Ace of Hearts 7-7.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Quality 9-7, Hurchan 9-7, Jawan 9-5, Lord Satu 9-3, Cyprus 9-1, Ben Hur 8-13, Saood 8-10, Flying Machine 8-9, Mutar 8-6, Hongkong 8-0, Galloping Lad 7-12, Present 7-11, Columbus 7-11, Monaco 7-10, Cardiff 7-6.

Division II.

England 9-7, Defender 9-6, Pharoah 9-3, Paradise 8-12, Aircraft 8-12, English Spot 8-3, Shatra 8-2, Tawakul 8-0, Pepul 7-12, Ajaney 7-11, British Consul 7-7, Alman 7-6, Ladakh 7-0.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Harry Johnson 9-10, Black Hussar 9-2, Makbul 8-13, Bhatty Chief 8-7, Ajmer 8-7, Malayeb 8-6, Bruce 8-5, Tammooz 8-4, Section 8-3, Pasha 8-1, Minerva 8-0, Powerful 7-12, Partner 7-10, Socrates 7-5, Investment 7-3.

LAWN TENNIS AT CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Altogether there were eleven matches to be decided at the Eden Gardens this evening in the Tennis Tournament, viz., one in mixed doubles, four in ladies' singles, four in men's singles and two in men's doubles. Of all these games the first one proved to be very exciting and light fading had to be put off probably till to-morrow. Mr. Warren and Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Berthond and Shallow were well matched and there was hardly anything to choose between them. The remaining matches were rather tame.

The following are results:—

Ladies' singles.—Miss McNaught beat Mrs. E. Keys, 6—1, 6—3n Mrs. L. Jones beat Miss R. Wilson, 7—5, 7—5; Mrs. E. H. Berthond beat Mrs. Cosserat, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Marshall beat Mrs. Morrison, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Berthond and A. W. Shallow beat Mr. and Mrs. Warren in the first set, 8—6. In the second set the last named pair were leading 2—1, when the game was stopped.

Men's Singles.—E. M. Atkinson beat D. L. Mortan, 6—2, 6—3; Z. Shimidzu beat J. Newton, 6—1, 6—4; L. S. Deane beat H. Myers, 6—0, 6—0; S. C. Macadam beat S. Auwar Yusoof, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—E. M. Atkinson and L. S. Deane beat J. A. Haskell and J. B. Hodgson, 6—0, 6—0; J. J. Floyd and Major Sitwell beat H. Smith and C. Smith, 6—2, 6—1.

TRADING WITH ENEMY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the case against Mr. Hooper, of Messrs. McDowell and Co., for trading in tobacco with an enemy subject was resumed when the accused filed three separate written statements pleading that he was innocent of the charge and that the case launched against him by the Government was based upon a gross misapprehension of facts. Counsel for the prosecution in summing up the case said that presuming that these goods were paid for before the war, a fact which he did not dispute, the remedy was to wait till the war was over and then get them out, but to attempt to continue a contract by obtaining the goods from an enemy country would not be allowable because in order to do so there must be commercial intercourse with the enemy.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Censor and the New Viceroy.

"The Englishman."—The Reuter cable containing the official announcement left London on January 14th, but as soon as it arrived in India it was held up, and the news not published until it was announced from Delhi on Sunday afternoon. The only explanation of this somewhat extraordinary procedure is that the Viceroy-elect was in India at the time, that he was leaving by the mail steamer Maloja, on Sunday afternoon, and that it was considered inadvisable to announce the appointment before he left the country. It is impossible to get behind the official mind in cases of this sort. Sometimes we are tempted to wonder if there is an official mind to get behind. Possibly it was thought that if the name of the new Viceroy were announced while he was still on Indian soil, his Lordship would be put to a lot of inconvenience and worry. But he might have been saved this by more reasonable and less irritating precautions. The net result of holding up the news in India was that while it was known in London on Friday, and while it was secretly whispered abroad in India on Saturday and Sunday—and even on Thursday in some quarters—it was not until Sunday night that our mysterious telegraph department reluctantly yielded up the burden of its terrible secret. We wonder how many censors were employed in chaining it up.

Inequality of Taxation.

"The Tribune."—A Madras contemporary points out that in that Presidency the land revenue of the Zamindari lands is assessed on an average at Rs. 1-4 per acre, and of the roytwari lands at Rs. 2 per acre. This, on the surface, indicates inequality of taxation, but probably on deeper examination it will be found that the land revenue system never contemplates equality or fairness of assessment. A rich man pays often less to the State, whereas a poor man is taxed in a variety of ways and pays more proportionately. In Upper India it may be seen, many of the municipalities are maintained from taxes derived from the poor and the wealthy people pay very little. The great masses of India are yet ignorant of the various wrongs they suffer from and are unable to protest effectively against a system which recognises glaring inequalities of taxation. It would be useful to enquire what people pay to the State in the shape of direct and indirect taxes by selecting typical towns and villages in different parts of India. If a society of Indian economists were to draw up a practical scheme of such enquiry and find men and the means to carry it out, we will have a definite basis of suggesting reforms in Indian taxation.

Officials and Indian Aspirations.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."—Is the millenium coming? Fancy the Hon. Mr. Lyon preaching self-government to Indian students! Some of his sentiments are really noble and lofty, and will be an agreeable surprise to those who regarded him as an official of officials who had very little sympathy for the people. It will be seen that he speaks like an Indian patriot and makes an important admission, not only on his own behalf but that of "a very large number of members of his own service" when he says that it is "the inherent right of the Indian nation to govern itself." Of course such an admission has been made by successive British sovereigns and statesmen, but it is, we believe, the first time that an important Government officer, who is yet in the service, has given utterance to such a sentiment. The chief obstacle in the way of securing self-government for Indians is the opposition of the Civil Service; if a very large body of its members really echo the sentiments of Mr. Lyon, then the attainment of this blessing does not seem to be as difficult as it is generally supposed to be. We are thankful to Mr. Lyon for having taken the public into his confidence in this matter, but his ideal of self-government for the people of India does not meet with the ambition of their representatives.

The Need of the Hour.

"The Punjabee."—As the "Civil and Military Gazette" states, the problems of Indian administration do not grow less but more complicated with the growth of political consciousness. No mere official will ever be able to do justice to these problems. The "Gazette" goes on to say that some of the demands that are being made by the more advanced section of Indian politicians will be equally difficult to satisfy or to reject without creating a commotion. That there will be a commotion if the demands are rejected is perfectly true. But is is not very clear what precisely the journal means by saying that the satisfaction of the demands will also lead to a commotion unless it means that the Anglo-Indian Press and the extreme wing of the Anglo-Indian community will repeat their tactics of the early eighties. What the journal forgets however, is that India to-day is a different country to what India was at the time of Lord Ripon. One has only to recall the incidents connected with the annulment of the partition of Bengal, the transfer of capital and other courageous measures of the present Viceroy, in respect of all which the Anglo-Indian Press have severely but without any effect whatever, criticised Lord Hardinge to realise the truth of Lord Crewe's dictum that in India at present it is Indian opinion that matters more than anything else. If Lord Chelmsford is really a statesman imbued with courage and breadth of view, he will, indeed, have no difficulty in making his choice between Indian opinion and the opinion of India's enemies. The imperial problems which will be raised by the aspiration for a share in the government of the country and for complete control of her fiscal policy may be difficult as well as delicate, but no one who is truly a statesman will fail to see that these problems admit of but one solution.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Consignments arriving monthly— a large number already sold to Government.

Sole AUTHORIZED Agents for The World Famous FIAT CARS. Pleasure & Commercial. Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken under expert European supervision and executed with prompt despatch.

ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED.

VULCANISING AND PAINTING A SPECIALITY Etc.

All work guaranteed at moderate charges.

Trial order solicited.

GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

MODERN AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY

Dr. CARR, D.D.S,

DENTAL SURGEON,

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay

(*Opposite Clock Tower*)

Lowest fees compatible with skilled operating and permanent

HIGH CLASS DENTAL WORK.

Hours 9 to 7.

Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Patriotism and Business	6
Indian Sisters of Mercy	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams ..... 7 &	8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 &	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Essays on War	4
Samson Bribery Case	4
Khaja Girls' School	4
Bombay Corporation	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Precedent of 1863	8
Murder of Sergt. Ozanne	9
The New Military Appointments	9
Casualty Lists	8
All-India News in Brief	8
Sir Edward Grey	10
Campaign in the West	10
The Japanese Diet	10
Greek Warning to Bulgaria	10
A Football Sensation	10
Dominions and the War	10
The Cameroon Campaign	11
Russian Winter War	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 21, 1916.

PATRIOTISM AND BUSINESS.

A few weeks ago Mr. Lloyd George, not for the first time, paid a visit to certain industrial districts with the object of lecturing the workers on their shortcomings during the war. His admonitions were chiefly addressed to the members of certain Trade Unions, who have been accused of patriotically delaying and hampering the manufacture of munitions and armament by insisting too closely on the adherence by the employers to the Trade Union rules. It is very difficult to tell how far the allegation is well-founded. The Trade Unions have been the subject of many lectures in the Press, in Parliament and on the platform. It has been urged that they should relax their rules regarding the employment of unskilled labour in skilled trades during the war and that by refusing to do so, they are placing restrictions on output, which are gravely delaying the production of shells and guns. But there is another side to the picture, to which it seems that sufficient attention is not paid. There is a case against the employers, which the Government continues largely to ignore. It is declared by the men belonging to the Unions that the employers have endeavoured to take advantage of war conditions to obtain the relaxation of Union rules where no such necessity for such relaxation has arisen, and that their aim is really to cheapen labour in order that they may enjoy larger profits. It is further urged that the Government, or chiefly Mr. George, have rushed into the assumption that the exclusion of unskilled men from certain trades is a handicap on production, without due consideration of all the circumstances, and that, if they chose to investigate the matter fairly and discuss the question at first hand with the men, they would discover that the rules and restrictions of the Unions have been devised, as much with a view to the maintenance of efficiency as for the protection of the members of the trade, and that the watering of skilled with unskilled labour is anything but calculated to improve the output.

How far there is reason in the allegations of either side is, as we have said, very difficult to tell. The Labour organs have certainly in many instances made out a strong case for the Unions, and on the other hand there is much to be said for the complaint of the men that they are subjected to a great deal of fervent declamation, without a proper investigation of their case, because the natural tendency of politicans and the majority of journals, which are more representative of the capitalist classes than the working men of the country, is to assume that it is only the latter who are always actuated by motives of self-interest. We certainly think it would be better, in the interests of the country, if the men were able to feel that, at any rate, it is recognised that they have at least got a case which ought to be considered, since the result of the constant lectures of which they are the victims seems to be merely to create feelings of resentment which are not calculated to improve the efficiency of their labour. It seems to us that the Government should be a little more attentive to the demands that capital as well as labour should be made to feel its obligations to the nation at a time like the present. But the Government, like all Governments, even one which includes Mr. Lloyd George, is always shy of attacking the capitalist. It has been admitted recently that circumstances of a scandalous character have come to light in several instances in regard to war contracts. It was stated officially in the House of Commons that certain contractors on being threatened with the forcible inspection of their books promptly reduced their charges by as much as fifty per cent, showing how lacking was the patriotic instinct when it came to the possibility of making the country in the hour of crisis pay exorbitant prices for the articles required to carry on the war. But the names of these unpatriotic employers have been suppressed and the working man feels not unnaturally that a certain amount of favouritism is shown to the employer who takes advantage of his own Government for the extortion of profits which he does not share with the employees, who have to bear the burden of enhanced cost of living. It is certainly undesirable that any sort of consideration should be shown to the members of firms who have not scrupled to take advantage of the war to make profits, which are as illicit as if they had actually put their hands into the pockets of the taxpayer and stolen the money.

We publish to-day two telegrams which are illustrative of the wrong view which is publicly taken whenever the bogey of frightening capital is raised. A demand has been raised by the Labour party for the conscription of capital on the ground that, if there is to be conscription of labour there should also be conscription of capital. Without going so far as this, we entirely dissent from the course which is apparently being followed by the Government in England in pandering to the sentiment which is being assiduously cultivated, that, if capital is dealt with any more severely than is already the case for the purpose of finding the wherewithal to finance the war, the result will be disastrous, and capital will be frightened out of the country. That is a threat that the Government should deal with strongly, instead of circulating inspired statements in the City,—which has been done recently,—to the effect that capital will be left alone for some time to come. It is actually stated that an English firm has recently quietly removed the whole of its business from London to New York in order to avoid the burdens of the war, and that others may follow its example. On this account the Government is urged to tread warily when imposing fresh burdens, least it should drive capital out of the country. We find the same sentiment being exploited in an article in "The Times" on the action of the Bombay Trawmay Company, which Reuter telegraphs this morning. We expressed our opinion as to the proper way of dealing with companies and capitalists generally who try to run away from their war burdens, when the action of the directors of this Bombay company was first announced. And we still hold that, in a time of grave national crisis, when all sorts of laws of compulsion in regard to the working population are imposed, it is not only unjust but a grave error not to impose some sort of prohibition on the removal from the country of business concerns which contribute to the Exchequer.

INDIAN SISTERS OF MERCY.

Among the institutions devoted to the service of humanity in this country, the Seva Sadan occupies a unique position. Placing before itself the ideal of rendering social, educational and medical service, through Indian sisters,—both regular and lay,—it has been carrying out its work quietly and unostentatiously and more efficiently day by day. Its Home for the Homeless, which receives and maintains destitute women and children who have no home, also educates them and trains them in useful crafts. Of the 31 inmates now in this Home, according to the Report of the work done by the Sadan during the year 1914-15, nine are adult women and the ages of the children vary from three to thirteen. There were ten admissions during the year, and of these five were sent by the Police Commissioner of Bombay, two whose mothers had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, by the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri and three,—of whom two are young widows and have no one to support,—by private individuals. But it is through the Industrial Home that the Seva Sadan Society is assisting respectable poor women to become self-supporting. In one of the classes attached to this Home they are taught sewing and cutting, in another the knitting of fine stockings, socks and other useful articles. In the cookery class some of them are encouraged with small scholarships and one free meal in the beginning to learn the making of pastry as an industry. It is interesting to learn that two of the girls of this class are now able to earn, with about three hours' work, from six to eight annas per day, while another working for about five hours a day earns about Rs. 30 per month. Similary some of the girls from the sewing class are now able to earn from fifteen to twenty rupees per month with about four hours' work and are at the same time taught English, Gujarati, singing and drawing free. The popularity of first-aid, home-nursing and maternity classes conducted by the Sadan, to which the figures given in the Report bear testimony, shows the great part that such classes can play in any movement organised on a large scale for spreading sound ideas of sanitation, medical treatment and the care of children among women.

The educational activity of the Seva Sadan, however, is what most arrests attention. The literary classes, intended primarily for the inmates of the institution, also admit non-resident poor girls free, and in them besides knitting and embroidery English is taught up to Standard VI. and Gujerati up to Standard V. The Home Classes opened at Girgaum and in the Fort for Dakshini and Gujerati Hindu ladies respectively constitute a supplementary educational activity of the Sadan, affording as they do facilities for grown-up married women who cannot attend school but can conveniently spare an hour a day. The Hindu and Parsi Ashrams are not the least important part of the Sadan and it is instructive as it is very gratifying to learn that in the Hindu Ashram women of different castes live and work together harmoniously as members of one family. An idea of the multifarious purposes served by the Sadan can be gathered from the fact that of the inmates of this Ashram two learn nursing and midwifery at the Cama and Ruxmani hospitals, one is being trained as a Gujarati teacher and two more as Marathi teachers, and of the inmates of the Parsi Ashram, one, a graduate of the Bombay University, and another, an undergraduate, teach the English classes of the Sadan itself. The last but not the least activity of the Sadan is to train up women workers as ministering angels to the poor and the afflicted. Thus, some of the lady sisters of the Sadan visit hospitals and other institutions for the relief of the poor and distribute fruits, flowers and clothes. House to house visits are also paid in many individual cases for the purpose of affording the relief that circumstances require. The following instances selected from the Report are instructive as suggesting many small ways in which private charity,—not a little of which generally runs to waste,—may be profitably directed:—

In one case, a sewing machine was purchased to enable a poor woman to earn her livilihood at home. Two more sewing machines were purchased for two other women in smilar circumstances through the generosity of two of our members. Through our Helper, A. B. C., Rs. 15 were given to a family to enable them to go for a change. The father is a blind old man, with three daughters, and a son, their only support, was incapacitated by a severe stroke of paralysis. Rs. 5 per month are given to a girl whose father is a poor retired pensioner to enable her to pursue her collegiate studies. Rs. 20 per month are given to two more girls who have no one to support them to enable them to join the J. J. Hospital for learning nursing and midwifery. Tuitions were obtained for some women who were able to teach but were out of employment. Rs. 50 were given to a poor consumptive girl to enable her to take advantage of the King-Edward Sahatorium at Dharampur.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Kothari arrived here on Thursday from Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Lhasa.

On Wednesday 22 wounded soliders after treatment at the Bhavnagar War Hospital left for their several headquarters. Before their departure they were photographed and presented with medals as mementos by Her Highness the Maharani.

Notes of the Day.

Montenegro!

Montenegro has surrended. Montenegro has not surrendered. Montenegro has surrendered unconditionally. Montenegro has not surrendered at all. This sounds like a quotation from "Alice In Wonderland" but it is practically the gist of the telegrams concerning the fate of that gallant but unhappy little principality during the past two days. In spite of the fact that the last telegram says Montenegro has not surrendered we think it better to suspend judgment for the present. One thing is clear, Montenegro is evidently not capable of protecting herself and none of the Allies is in a position at the moment to protect her; so either she must surrender or undergo all the miseries of a forcible Austro-German occupation. In either case she will have earned no disgrace, for she has made a gallant fight against enormous odds. But if she has preferred the latter fate, she will have added to her glory the additional halo of defiance to the bitter end, which already belongs to Serbia, Belgium and Poland. We regret we cannot share the satisfaction which Reuter would have us believe is felt in the Allied countries at the rejoicing of the enemy over this new small triumph, as showing his weakness. Whatever we may think of Germany and Austria, who have achieved nothing in this war but the trampling of petty states, it is for us solely a matter for tears that we have not been able to save those states in a single instance from a tragic fate. The assurance that their freedom will be ultimately restored and their misfortunes avenged, is no justification for treating their temporary discomfiture as a matter for foolish congratulations.

The Capital of Montenegro.

Cetinje, the capital of Montenegro, has a population of only just over 5,000 and practically no buildings of historical interest. It has been described as "little more than a walled village, consisting of a cluster of whitewashed cottages and some unadorned public buildings." Thus the Austrian statement that in the taking of the capital neither the King's residence nor the town itself has been dameged is merely an admission that the vandalism of the enemy found no opportunity for its activities. The palace was built in 1863, and houses not only the King, but also his ministers. Cetinje was founded in the 15th century by Stephen the Black on his forced withdrawal from Zhabliak, his former capital. One object of interest is the plane tree under which, in the old palace, Prince Nicholas gave audience to his subjects and administered justice until the closing years of the 19th century.

The Imperial Spirit in Rhodesia.

The war in Europe has evoked, along with the highest patriotism of British subjects all over the world, a feeling of common sympathy among them. But apparently the Colonists in Rhodesia, in spite of their professions of imperialism, do not seem to have grasped the significance of the ties that exist between them and the Indian immigrants. The following sentences from a letter in the "Buluways Chronicle" shows how deep-rooted among the Colonists is the prejudice against Indians:—

Despite the fact that the Bulawayo Municipal Council has time and again decided that it is against the best interest of the community to grant trading rights to Indians and Asiatics generally, Ram Sammy and his friends continue to roll up gaily term after term on the same quest. It is scarcely necessary to reiterate the arguments against traders of this class being allowed to carry on business in a European community. The Government are very lax indeed in this matter, and will be if the people do not stiffen them and show clearly that they object to having Indians foisted on them as neighbours and trade competitors. Our Town Council has done its duty in consistently refusing to have this pest shoved on the town for the sake of a little extra revenue. It is to be hoped no mistaken softness will ever sway their counsels on this question of granting trading facilities to this most undesirable class of person.

Anzac Graves.

Perhaps the keenest sorrow of the Anzac soldiers was to leave the graves of their friends in Gallipoli. A correspondent in close touch with the Anzac men thus writes to an English contemporary:

"The Australian is most reticent, but he says quite frankly that what hurts him most in the abandonment of Anzac is the thought that now he will never be able to go back to keep his friends company, to mount guard over the gullies and ridges where his best pals lie buried. Gallipoli is to his mind peopled to-day with the spirits of all the heroes who have died. The Anzac men never rested till they gave them what decent burial they could, —happiest if they could raise some lasting memorial. There are many little cemeteries around Anzac, beside Lone Pine, under the shelter of the cliffs, by the beach, up Shrapnel Gully, and in one place the New Zealanders have a small, beautiful graveyard of their own, where Maories and white men are buried.

"The Maories, who have the greatest respect for the dead and consider every place where a dead man lies for ever 'tapu,' guarded by spirits who will do a mischief to any showing disrespect or even trespassing on the ground, took great pains with the graves of their brave warriors. They brought stones up from the beach and arranged them in elaborate designs above the grave or they carved little wooden images of gods with their gleaming shell eyes set askew in wonderfully carved faces. It is a custom that one had fancied almost outworn,—curious that it should be revived in Gallipoli.

"At first the burials used to take place with great precautions during the day, but the danger was too great,—there was one occasion when the machine-guns were turned on the party and chaplains, and all had to take shelter in the graves. After that the services were always held at night, and no lights were allowed. The experience was eerie in the extreme, but the desire of the authorities that, unless it were quite impossible, a religious service should be held over the grave was always carried out. Many of the crosses bear the name of one man, but there are others inscribed "To the memory of sixty Australians." These mark the scenes of great contests where thousands flung themselves into the fight and only hundreds returned.

The Exchange of the Dead.

"There was one dreadful day in May," the correspondent continues, "when the opposing forces were obliged to proclaim an armistice in order that those slain long before might be buried. A line was drawn between the two fronts, and pickets set along it at intervals. Then the search parties went out on to the slopes and hunted among the stunted growth in the gullies, and what they could find they brought back with them. The Turks brought to the neutral line the Christians whom they had discovered, and the Anzacs carefully returned the bodies of Turks who had fallen as the impetuous charge swept on. The work was so vast that there was no time to consider sects or creeds, but the Anzacs were content to know that, whether Protestant buried Catholic or priest said a paternoster over the most rigid Presbyterian, their men had the blessing of Christian burial. They are assured that the graves will not suffer at the hands of the Turks. In the earlier stages of the war they shuddered at the thought of dishonour done to their dead, but they believe now that the Turk is a very worthy and a clean fighter. He will not insult the memories of his foes. The graves of Gallipoli are perhaps, the greatest gift that Australasia has given to the Empire. In the splendour of their conspicuous isolation they have compelled the Empire's recognition of her Southern sons. In the graves of Gallipoli lies the seeds of Australia's immortality."

The Health of Bombay.

Apparently, residents of Bombay are in for an adverse turn,—slight though it is for the present,—in the health conditions of the city. This was no doubt to be expected after the extraordinary influx of visitors to Bombay last month. It only remains to be seen to what extreme limit the degeneration now apparent will proceed. The Health Officer of the Municipality has already issued a warning to the public about the increasing virulence of small-pox in Bombay. Last week no less than 32 attacks and 11 deaths from this disease were registered and though the local Board of Health is of opinion that small-pox is not yet epidemic in the city, it will soon threaten to become so if the future daily returns average anything like those reported on Wednesday, when 17 attacks and 6 deaths from this disease occurred. Malaria also raised its head during the week, 12 deaths being registered as against a single case reported in the week previous. The number of deaths from plague, however, remained the same as before, viz., six, though the attacks rose from six to eleven. The total mortality in the city during the week numbered 553, as compared with 530 of the week before, the death-rate of last week standing at 29.35. In the corresponding week of last year the death-rate stood at 22.40, but the mean of the corresponding periods of the quinquennium was as high as 32.06. Regarding the birth-rate last week, a falling off from 487 of the week previous to 436 was noticed.

University for Mysore.

It is gratifying to learn that the scheme for a University for Mysore, which has been under the consideration of the State for the last two or three years, will soon be made public. Though the ultimate object of the State is to make the University as efficient and well-equipped as any University in the West, the beginning to be made will be a modest one. According to the correspondent of "New India" the University which will be located in Mysore will for the present consist only of the two existing first-grade Colleges, the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharajah's College, Mysore, and this arrangement will constitute a compromise between the Presidential and Examining types. As a beginning no arrangement could be more economical, because the two Colleges form complementary institutions—the Central College specialising in Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics and the Mysore College in History. The feature of the proposed University which will distinguish it from the Madras and other Universities is the particular attention that will be paid to the place of the vernaculars in the curriculum. The vernaculars will form a subject for compulsory study upto the B.A., along with English and Science.

The War and Vagrants.

One of the minor benefical effects of the war has been the disappearance of the London vagrant. Sleepers on the Embankment, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" "now only exist in tender-hearted melodramas. The temporary prosperity of war conditions, has had astonishing results on the homeless class generally. The London County Council has for years taken a census of the homeless wanderers in London. On February 18, 1910, these numbered 6,644, of whom 969 were in the streets. On the same night last year the number was 2,881, of whom 434 were in the streets, and since then the homeless as a class have disappeared. No one knows exactly what has become of them. The old army men among them are with the colours. Many have been tempted to regular work, and it is easier for the rest to find someone to keep them now that money is so plentiful. The authorities are keeping all their machinery ready for dealing with the rush of vagrancy which many people expect during the transition period after the war. The tramp register kept by the N. S. P. C. C.—a record of every person known to be exploiting a child for begging,—also shows a remarkable decline. At the moment the roads are almost free from the miserable spectacle of the child tramp.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MONTENEGRO.

NO SURRENDER.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL IN MACEDONIA.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST TURKS.

A French official wireless message says that the announcement of the surrender of the Montenegrins is premature. Negotiations with the Austrians have been broken off, the conditions imposed being quite unacceptable to Montenegro.

A telegram received in Paris states that the King of Montenegro and his family have embarked for Italy.

It is reported from Salonica that the Bulgarians, Austrians and Germans are hurriedly withdrawing part of theif troops northward from the frontier.

The Kaiser is reported to have met King Ferdinand at Nish on Tuesday.

The Russian offensive is developing favourably in Persia and the Caucasus, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions and numerous prisoners.

Sixteen British aeroplanes on Monday attacked an enemy supply depot at Lesars, north-east of Albert, considerably damaging it.

There was a lively debate in the Reichstag on censorship. Several members complained that the country had been misled.

An Allied War Council was held in London on Wednesday to consider the general war position. M. Briand and other French Ministers and also a number of naval and military officers attended.

The United States Ambassador in Berlin reports that no German submarine in the Mediterranean admits responsibility for the destruction of the Persia.

SINKING OF THE PERSIA.

GERMANY'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The United States Ambassador in Berlin reports that no German submarine in the Mediterranean admits responsibility for the destruction of the Persia.

PAPEN'S PAPERS.

TO BE ISSUED AS A WHITE PAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Von Papen's papers will shortly be issued as a White Paper.

NO SURRENDER BY MONTENEGRO.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA BROKEN OFF.

A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONTENEGRO HAS NOT SURRENDERED.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA BROKEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A French official wireless message says that the announcement of the surrender of the Montenegrins is premature.

It is now announced that the negotiations between the Austrians and Montenegrins have been broken off, the conditions imposed being quite inacceptable to Montenegro.

It appears that the idea of a separate peace was quite repugnant to the Montenegrin Army, especially when it knew Austria's terms, which according to the "Neue Freie Presse" provide for the deportation of the whole male population of military capacity and even women on the ground that many of the latter had been combatants or served on communications. Consequently the Montenegrin troops will continue to fight by the side of the Serbians.

AUSTRIA'S TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is stated that the terms of the proposed arrangement between Austria and Montenegro provided that Montenegro should cede Lovtchen in exchange for an Adriatic port and independence.

KING NICHOLAS EMBARKS FOR ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A telegram received in Paris states that the King of Montenegro and his family and diplomats have embarked at San Giovanni for Italy.

ROME, Dec. 20, 2-30 a.m.

The report of the rupture of the Austro-Montenegrin negotiations spread this afternoon.

Nothing definite is yet known but it appears to be confirmed by the announcement that King Nicholas and his family are coming to Italy.

MONTENEGRIN CONSUL'S MISGIVINGS.

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.

A statement issued by the Montenegrin Consulate says that unfortunate Montenegro has had to submit to the inevitable. It may be taken for certain that the King and Government only yielded after the army had exhausted its last cartridge and even flight was impossible with the enemy on the frontiers and hostile Albanians in the rear.

The conditions of surrender, the details which come from enemy sources, may be discussed interminably and opprobium may be heaped on the unfortunate vanquished, but this in no way will detract from the sublime role played by heroic Montenegro in the great war.

[The above message was despatched from London twelve hours earlier that the one giving the French wireless.]

ENEMY'S JUBILATION.

A CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The British press takes a sober view of the capitulation of Montenegro and points out that the enemy jubilation is really a confession of weakness, because they are triumphing at the submission of the remnants of a pigmy army.

The smallest kingdom in the world is the first of their adversaries to submit after eighteen months of war. Whereas Germany is weakening, the Allies, supreme at sea, are preparing a shattering blow at her vitals.

ITALIAN FRONT.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 19.

A communiqué says: The enemy bombarded Cimego and Borgo causing fire at Cimego.

We replied by bombarding Strada and the Caldonezzo station where trains were moving.

On Monday night we repulsed an attack on the heights of Santa Maria, the enemy leaving thirty dead.

MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN

HURRIED WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY TROOPS.

A SUDDEN DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 20, 6-10 a.m.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Salonika telegraphs that there has been a sudden and incomprehensible change in the enemy's attitude.

The Bulgarians, Austrians and Germans are hurriedly withdrawing part of their troops northward from the frontier.

KAISER AT NISH.

MEETING WITH KING OF BULGARIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

A Nish telegram states that the Kaiser met King Ferdinand here yesterday and after cordial greetings watched from the citadel the march past of the Macedonian and Bulgarian troops.

The Kaiser presented King Ferdinand with the Field-Marshal's baton and King Ferdinand appointed the Kaiser the Colonel-in-Chief of an infantry regiment.

The Kaiser's retinue included General Falkenhayn, General Mackensen, an admiral and several generals. King Ferdinand's included two princes, the Prime Minister and others.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL HELD

GENERAL POSITION CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Reuter learns that an Allied War Council held to-day considered the general war position. M. Briand and other French ministers and also a number of naval and military officers attended.

The mission lunched with the French Ambassador when Mr. Asquith and British Ministers were present and the French Ministers are the guests of Mr. Asquith to-night.

ENEMY TRADING.

FRESH POWERS FOR BOARD OF TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The text of the Government bill to amend the law with regard to enemy trading empowers the Board of Trade to make an order against any business in the United Kingdom connected with the enemy, prohibiting it from carrying on during the war or winding it up.

SHIPPING PROBLEM.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In the Commons Mr. Runciman reviewing the shipping problem said Government had considered commandeering the whole of British tonnage but had decided that this would only aggravate the shortage. He hoped by further economy in requisitioned tonnage to release vessels for ordinary trade.

The recent rise in freights was largely due to sudden requisitioning to bring nitrates from South America. Vessels could only be replaced by neutrals who commanded higher rates. He concluded by saying that it might be necessary to exclude luxuries (cheers).

LOST GERMAN WARSHIP IDENTIFIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 19.

The German auxiliary warship mentioned yesterday was the torpedo-boat Ander. She has completely broken up.

MR. PEASE NOT A MEMBER OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

It is understood that Mr. Pease is not a member of the Cabinet.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables says:—

General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien is unwell and has halted at Cape Town.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

STRONG TURKISH POSITIONS CAPTURED.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.

An official statement says that the Russian offensive is developing favourably in Persia and the Caucasus, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight loss and taking from the enemy twelve guns, huge quantities of munitions and numerous prisoners.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN PERSIA.

HONOURED BY THE SHAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A Teheran telegram says that an envoy of the Shah has arrived at Kazvin and presented the commander of the Russian force with the Shah's protrait set in diamonds and bestowed the decorations of the members of the Russian staff.

EMIR OF BOJHARA HONOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.

The Tsar has appointed the Emir of Bojhara, Aide-de-Camp-General.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables says:—

The "Petit Journal's" Naples correspondent says that people who have arrived from India, report extraordinary defences in the Canal region, any offensive against which will be crumpled up.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

INFANTRY'S GALLANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The following message dated the 19th January, 1916, has been received from an eyewitness in Mesopotamia:—Pelting rain and strong cold wind with a few intervals during the last ten days. The military operations have been hindered by the weather. The mud of Flanders is repeated here, only there is not the relief of roads and billets, the troops bivouacking in mire. The Tigris is in spate, the colour of the water unaltered by infusing of tea.

The gallantry of the ammunition carriers has been a conspicuous feature of recent fighting. They might have been seen crossing the ground exposed to a hail of fire steadily at a slow walk with heavy ammunition boxes balanced on their heads or puggrees. The conduct of the regimental stretcher-bearers and ambulance kahars is equally worthy of praise. All their work is done in open with no communication trenches to curtail the zones of fire. The patient courage of the Indian transport drivers is remarkable here as in France. The inferiority of the enemy artillery fire as compared with the Western front is largely discounted by the natural advantages for defence afforded to the enemy by ground unbroken by hedges, villages, roads, trees, deep watercuts, in Flanders. Across this vast open plain our infantry have had to attack entrenched positions. The casualties have naturally been heavy.

The Turkish troops rounded up on the right bank of the Shaikh Saad on the 7th were captured not by cavalry as stated in a previous despatch but in a gallant attack by one of the infantry brigades who after two days' fighting carried the enemy's trenches under a very heavy fire aided by a gallant infantry flank attack and by artillery support. Over 350 Turkish dead were burried next morning and two mountain guns, three maxims, and 600 prisoners were taken. The dash and fearlessness of the British infantry in this affair was the admiration of the whole column and the Indian regiments of the brigade fully sustained the best reputation of the gallant Indian infantry. The costliness of the advance and the depressing climatic conditions have not affected the spirit of the force which is one of cheerful determination.

BRITISH AIR RAID.

SIXTEEN PLANES PARTICIPATE

SUPPLY DEPOT CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 20.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says sixteen of our aeroplanes on the 17th attacked an enemy supply depot at Lesars, north-east of Albert, considerably demaging it.

There were nineteen air encounters during the day in five of which enemy machines were driven down. Two of our aeroplanes were lost.

The enemy on the 18th exploded two mines south of Fricourt causing little damage.

We to-day successfully bombarded hostile trenches at several points.

A party of our troops at dusk raided the enemy's trenches north of the River Lys and brought back several prisoners.

The enemy exploded a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and another in front of our trenches south-east of Cuinchy. No damage was done.

Hostile artillery was active north-west of Fromelles and east of Ypres.

Our fire brought down a hostile aeroplane near Frelinghien.

AIR RAID ON METZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

A German communiqué says that Allied airmen dropped bombs on Metz.

FRENCH DAMAGE ENEMY WORKS.

A BLOCKHOUSE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.

A communiqué says an enemy blockhouse was destroyed by shellfire near Lihons.

Our trench guns between Soissons and Rheims greatly damaged enemy works west of Craonne.

Two German aeroplanes dropped four bombs on Nancy on Tuesday night.

A French air squadron immediately ascended and bombed the stations at Metz and Arnaville, dropping twenty-two bombs and damaging buildings.

NEW RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

TO SECURE ALL ELIGIBLES VOLUNTARILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lord Derby and his committees have decided on a great new recruiting campaign for married men as well as single.

The reopening of groups has hitherto only secured a fraction of eligibles but the results are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a vigorous effort to secure all eligibles voluntarily.

It is hoped that the mayors and provosts will assist to make the effort a complete success.

CONTINUANCE OF WAR.

MEN MUST BE SECURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Mr. Bonar Law in speaking on the amendment to include Ireland in the provisions of the Compulsion Bill announced, that men attaining the age of 18 in 1916 would not be admitted.

It was possible the war would endure sufficiently for these men to be needed, but if so, a great deal now not anticipated would be needed.

He hoped he would not engender the suspicion that this was the thin end of the wedge by saying that the continuance of the war beyond present anticipations would necessitate other measures to secure men.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION BILL.

WITHDRAWAL OF OPPOSITION DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, January 17.—Apparently the Labour hostility to compulsory service is greatest among the leaders of the movement, delegates to national conferences, executive councils etc., but it decreases as we descend towards the rank and file.

One branch meeting of railway men passed a resolution deploring Mr. Thomas' attitude and demanding the withdrawal of his opposition.

It had been arranged that Mr. Winstone, acting president of the Welsh Miners Association, should preside at an "anti-cruelty to children" demonstration at Newport. The committee obtained another chairman fearing that Mr. Winstone's presiding would lead to the breaking up of the meeting.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

Some Labour leaders are demanding the so-called conscription of wealth as a corollary to compulsory service. The rank and file detect the falsity of this parallel. The papers so far generally have neglected to point out that the true parellel to a forced loan at an ante-war interest rate would be the requisitioning of labour in munition factories at ante-war wages. Unless this neglect is promptly repaired there is a danger of false parallels being tacitly accepted even outside labour circles.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

MISLEADING THE COUNTRY.

LIVELY DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

There was a lively debate in the Reichstag on censorship.

Herr Dittman (Socialist) said that the rights of the people had been trampled on despite Labour's renunciation of the weapon of strikes during the war. Despite the party truce Socialist editors were subjected to a heavy censorship which was purely political and not military. He especially complained of the prohibition of criticism of semi-official articles and also of criticisms of the annexation mania. He concluded:—"Everywhere peace is desired but everywhere the people's will is thwarted."

Herr Fisschback (Progressive) denounced the attempts of the censor to compel papers to publish inspired articles and the prohibition of criticisms of bank statements.

Herr Stresemann (National Liberal) asserted that most foolish of all was the suppression of the proceedings in the Reichstag. A world war could only be won with public opinion. He complained that the country had been misled and only foreign articles favourable to Germany were allowed to be published. As a result we were startled as if waking from a dream to find suddenly facing us nothing but hatred, envy and hostility even in neutral countries. It is impossible, he said, to hide from those abroad that in many matters things are bad with us, that we have great difficulties, that England's blockade is effective in many respects. The Government should take steps to tell the people not that everything is going well but that much is going ill and it is therefore their duty to accept every burden. The people of England are allowed to read the accounts of battles and attacks. That is due to the feeling of strength and greatness.

After a reply by the representative of the Government defending censorship, cloeure was immediately put on the debate.

GERMAN MUNITION FACTORIES.

SHORTAGE OF WAR MATERIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London January, 18.—News from several sources indicates that some German factories hitherto making munitions are now allowed to fill private orders.

Letters found on prisoners indicate that certain munition workers are no longer working overtime.

No official explanation of this change has been available. Hopes are inspired that Germany is short of war materials.

DISORDERLY OUTBREAKS IN GERMANY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables says:—

Disorderly outbreaks at Essen, Breslau and Dresden are reported through Holland.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

COUNTRY BEARS THE COST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.

In the House of Commons the Minister of Finance announced that Canada was entirely defraying the cost of the Canadian expeditionary force.

LOSS OF THE NATAL.

SURVIVORS COURT-MARTIALED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A court-martial is being held at Chatham for the trial of certain survivors of the Natal. It is private.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The British steamer Marere has been sunk.

The crew has been picked up.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

MR. NORTON'S ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

ALLEGED SUPPRESSED ENVELOPE.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 20.

At yesterday's hearing of the Coonoor Abduction Case, Mr. Norton made several observations regarding Marie's letters, and in connection with the letter written by her to Lavocah, Mr. Norton stated that the phrase contained in it, "I trusted Mr. A. R. R." proved Marie's acquaintance with him. There were other passages in the letter which went to prove that Marie rejoiced in her captivity and that the letter itself contradicted the case for the Crown.

Dealing with the letter, the envelope of which is alleged to have been suppressed, Counsel submitted that Marie had admitted writing it but glossed her statement over by stating that she wrote it apparently under the dictation of Mrs. Newman or influence of drink. The address on the cover was Gardener Rungasami and began "My Dear Rungasamy." If it referred to his client there was no case of rape. The letter proved that Marie was a free agent at Connemara and it shattered the case of wrongful confinement. The sub-inspector to whom the letter and the envelope were given had never been called as witness and he inferred that the police did not produce the envelope because it referred to Gardener Rungasamy.

NO WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

The other letters as well proved that there was no wrongful confinement. She had the advantage of channels with the outside world so as to be able to write to her sister, but she did not use them. Marie's visit to the Cochin Rajah's agent at Elkhill, her stay at that place for the night when it began to rain and her subsequent return to Connemara Cottage, shattered the story of wrongful confinement and the theory that she wanted to return to her sister. She took no advantage of any channel of access to her relatives. Marie had the choice between captivity and freedom but chose the former and returned to Connemara.

MARIE'S LETTERS.

Counsel next dealt with the letter written to himself by Marie and submitted that the story of the prosecution could not be placed side by side with all those letters and survive the application of common sense and common experience. The case was broken by the letters themselves. Counsel in making a passing reference to Adolphine's complaint to the police on the 8th September said that no indication was given of the existence of this document and he was not given an opportunity for cross-examining Adolphine Reilly. Regarding Marie's letter to Miss Decloset, counsel argued that police did not trouble to recover that letter and produce it in court. He remarked by way of hypothesis that the police did not do so because that letter would have explained away the fact why Marie was at Connemara Cottage. Nor was Miss Decloset called as witness. Counsel submitted that Adolphine's complaint of 8th September was never shown to the Magistrate or countersigned or even entered in the police diary. The complaint was said to have been an embodiment of Adolphine's knowledge. It was produced in the lower court but not filed and Adolphine not being examined on it he could not cross-examine her.

STORY OF "DRUG" ADMINISTRATION.

Regarding the story of "Drug" administration in this complaint, counsel stated that this information did not see the light of day before 8th September. There was internal evidence to show that this document was a concoction. It was like the old story of "the hands of one but the voice of another." The complaint teemed intrinsically with suggestions of concoction and fabrication. No date of rape was given and another transparent contradiction of evidence was that given by Marie. In the first court she said the drug was administered in the bedroom, in this court she said in the dining room. Counsel submitted that this was important because she wanted to impress upon this court that she was carried away from one room to another and thus to accentuate, emphasize and aggrandise the effect of the outrage. The evidence of three witness showed no wrongful confinement at Star Villa and evidence of the same that she was not locked in the godown. The whole story of wrongful confinement stood upon the uncorroborated evidence of Marie, which was shattered by her visit to Cochin agent. Further she denied [illegible] made in the complaint to the police. With cool, shrewd and discounting evidence, she was prone and willing to commit perjury to convict another man. The deposition of Dr. Achutan proved her statement about medical examination to be [illegible].

Counsel explained that Violet's fainting in the court was due to the fact that she had reached the crucial point of her evidence. Her conscience was stirred with the sense of remorse because she purchased her peace by the arrest of Rungaswamy. Counsel described Mr. Honeywell's evidence as a figment of imagination and was simply supplied to show that Rungaswamy visited Connemara. He went to show the unwholesome evidence and class of witnesses prosecution had got.

VIOLET REILY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar on behalf of Mrs. Newman, second accused, addressed the court and said he would present the legal aspects of the case. His first contention was that Violet Reily could not be examined as witness as she occupied the position of an accused.

The Court interrupted saying that objection should have been taken before she was examined as a witness.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar said it was not necessary to do so. There was nothing as estoppel with regard to point of law.

On the Court saying that they had only given the ruling Mr. Iyengar dwelt upon the second aspect regarding Violet's evidence viz., that in law no credibility could be attached to her evidence. Her position was that of an accomplice and unless there was sufficient corroboration it would be legally unsafe to rely on her testimony. Her peculiar position had also to be borne in mind that she was helpless and had to purchase her liberty at some cost and that she did so was patent. Curiously enought she continued to be an accused for some time more in police records. All that portion of Adolphine's evidence wherein she spoke of what Marie had told her after her alleged rescue was inadmissible.

Public Prosecutor:—Your Honour overruled that objection.

Court:—I recorded the evidence but I do not recollect if I recorded any objection.

"IMPROPER PROCEDURE OF POLICE."

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar pointed out that neither under Section 157 of the Evidence Act nor under Section 8 could her narration of what Marie had told her be admirable. He dwelt on the delay in Marie's disclosure to her sister and quoted authorities regarding inadmissibility. He dwelt upon charges against his client and said that without rape there was no abduction. He referred to the delay in bringing out rape which had not been mentioned in the Court even as late as 2nd October. He dwelt at length upon the improper procedure of the police regarding the making up of the diary and sending to the Magistrate and stated there was ample evidence to prove that the police officers disregard the Procedure Code so flagrantly as to bring them within the Penal Code. He also referred to Mr. Loveluck's searching Mrs. Newman's house on 8th September without any search warrant and without having any complaint.

The Public Prosecutor had insinuated that there was delay in the production of documents by the defence; that was very unfair. Defence had no obligation to bring all their documents before the case came on in the sessions and particularly so in the case where the police had clearly suppressed the documents given to them. The other documents would have shared the same fate if the police got hold of them.

Rape will have to be given up and with regard to abduction there was no legal proof of conspiracy of participation or of subsequent aiding. That illicit intercourse which was intended was attempted to be improved by the introduction of Saits. Counsel then analysed the evidence on this point and said that it was absolutely worthless. The Cochin agent was put up to speak upon a suggested intercourse with Marie at the time when clearly Marie was away safe in her home. After dwelling on other evidence on the case he closed his address by stating that rape was an easy charge. He quoted Lord Hales and concluded by quoting on the principle of the presumption of innocence."

The Court adjourned for the day.

Mr. Norton left yesterday by mail for Calcutta.

AGED MONARCH'S FLIGHT.

KING PETER CONFIDENT OF HIS PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The pathos of King Peter's situation is brought out by the special correspondent of the "Journal" at Valona, who saw the broken Monarch and talked with him just before his departure for Brindisi.

The King arrived at Durazzo from Tirana in such a state of weakness that he had to be carried in a chair to the vessel, which was to take him to Italy. At the last moment he refused to abandon the Balkans and requested to be taken to Valona, whence he would go to Salonica to rejoin the Serbian Minister of War.

The aged King was escorted by an Italian cruiser and three torpedo boats. He suffered much from the voyage, the sea being rough, and, again, he had to be carried in a chair from the ship to the quay. Italian marines and gendarmes presented arms as the Monarch passed with closed eyes, amid the respectful silence of all.

MONARCH WITHOUT GOLD.

He was taken to the only inn of the place, where he inquired the price of a room, remarking that he had no gold wherewith to pay. To the journalist who obtained an audience of him the Serbian ruler declared: "I am no longer king. I am General Toptani."

This name, which will mark the King's incognito during his exile, is that of the powerful family of Tirana to which Essad Pasha belongs.

The King continued: "I give no more orders. Henceforth it is the Prince Regent who commands. I am nothing more in the Government. I am but a soldier and have but to obey."

Speaking of the army, the King said: "My soldiers are falling from hunger and fatigue. They must be revictualled; then, after a few weeks, we shall see. In any case, I must live to see the victory of my people and the triumph of our just cause."

Despite his wishes to remain on Balkan soil, the King was induced to embark for Brindisi. He will live at Palace Caserta, 15 miles from Naples, the Versailles of the Neapolitan Bourbons.

KING ESCAPES A SUBMARINE.

The special correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia," in a message from Durazzo, states that King Peter of Serbia went from Valona on an Italian torpedo-boat, narrowly escaping an Austrian submarine, which attempted to torpedo a steamer carrying supplies for the Serbian army.

Seven well-directed shots from the coast artillery put the submarine to flight.

MONARCHY FOR CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Replying to Sir John Rees Lord Robert Cecil said that a new Emperor of the Empire of China had not yet been proclaimed and no instructions regarding his recognition had been sent to Sir John Jordan. The matter was, however, being considered.

THE PRECEDENT OF 1863

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

It has frequently been pointed out during the past few months, especially by American writers, that the British have a valuable precedent for the adoption of some form of compulsory military service in the experiences of the United States during the War of Secession, and in the December number of "Blackwood's Magazine" Mr. George Townsend Warner reveals to us how extremely apt that precedent is, says the "Daily Telegraph."

It was on March 3, 1863, that the law for raising men by conscription was passed by the United States Legislature, and that summer, Mr. Warner reminds us, saw the tide turn in favour of the North.

From then onward the South had a failing cause. It took Grant close on two years to batter his way to Richmond, but there was never any shortage of men, even for his expensive methods. The calls were constant and heavy, but the men were found, and the war was won at last.

The measure which achieved this end, the means by which it was applied, and the results—some of them most remarkable and completely unexpected—which flowed from it would, one might suppose have been the subject of general study just now. Yet it has not been so. The outcome is known; the case sometimes cited, and the words of pathetic dignity with which Lincoln commended the need of conscription to his countrymen have been quoted more than once of late. But of the working out of the measure few in England know anything—unless it be the Cabinet, who have kept it for a surprise.

Incidentally, Mr. Warner points out that there is one other striking precedent for the adoption of conscription in the midst of a war—a precedent drawn from our own history. It belongs to the beginning of the year 1645, when Parliament decreed the formation of the New Model Army.

A common popular error assumes that the ranks of the force were filled, voluntarily, by godly men burning with religious zeal to smite the Amalekite hip and thigh. This is not so. Had this unanimity of religious zeal for military service marked the Puritan party, there would obviously have been no need for a New Model Army. In truth there was no more anxiety to go and be killed among the Puritans than there was among the Northerners in the War of Secession. In each case the men were convinced that their cause was good, and in each case they fought with sturdy bravery; but neither Puritans nor Northerners were ready to make all the sacrifices that were required to end the war till they were compelled.

A PARALLEL.

This earlier precedent is, of course, rather of historical interest than of practical application; but the history of conscription as applied to the American War is full of lessons both as regards methods worthy of imitation should compulsion in some form prove necessary with us to-day and as to errors which must be avoided; and Mr. Warner traces the whole process of cause and effect with remarkable clearness. While in many directions there were striking similarities between the problems which confronted the Federal Government and those with which we are faced to-day there are also some wide differences which must be taken into account in passing judgment on the apparently glaring mistakes into which President Lincoln's Administration fell. The greatest of these was the circumstance, inevitable in a civil war, that the Northern States had thousands of open or concealed enemies in their midst. Thus Mr. Sargent, the Governor of one of the loyal States, urging the adoption of conscription in the latter part of 1862, wrote:

I think it would have been far better had conscription been enacted at the extra session of July, 1861. . . . I believe I hazard nothing in saying that we should have lost fewer men and been much nearer the end of this destructive war had we earlier availed ourselves of the power conferred by the Constitution. . . . The present operation of a Voluntary system has been that earnest lovers of the country among the people, the noblest and best of our citizens have left their homes to serve in this war, to sustain the Constitution, while the enemies of liberty, those who hate Government and desire its fall in the struggle, have stayed at home. By this system we have had the loyal States drained, and the covert foe left behind has opened a fire in the rear.

"It would be interesting," Mr. Warner remarks, "to bring this to our own date and circumstances. It does not need much alteration. And the time must be remembered, too. The war had gone on for about eighteen months from its first fierce fight; it had entered on a period if not of failure at least of garve discouragement."

AMERICAN SCHEME OF COMPUSION.

Under the provisions of the Act of March, 1863, all able-bodied citizens, and foreigners purposing to become citizens, between the ages of 20 and 45 were declared to be the national forces, were to be enrolled, and therefore liable to be called out. Exemptions were given to the physically and mentally unfit to officers of the U.S.A. service and governors of States, to only sons, if those only sons were either the sole support of a widow or of aged and infirm parents, to an only brother when children under 12 were dependent on him, to the father of motherless children under 12 if he was their sole support, to the rest where two of the family were already serving, and to those who had been convicted of felony. The "national forces" were to be divided into two classes; the first, all bachelors of military age and the married men from 20 to 35; and the second, married men from 35 to 45; this last class were not to be called out if the others were enough.

Every State or territory was formed into one or more "district," and each district had to provide, on each specified date, a quota assigned to it by the President. How greatly the Federal Government was hampered in this work by the wide power which the American Constitution vests in the individual States is apparent from Mr. Warner's story, but has little bearing on the problem of the moment. The most serious defects of the scheme were that the conscript was allowed the privilege of either furnishing an acceptable substitute or paying a commutation fee which excused him from liability under that particular draft.

How meagre were the direct results of this system of compulsion is clearly manifested in some remarkable tables extracted by Mr. Warner from the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, issued in 1866. Even when amending Acts had been passed, abolishing all exemptions, except for physical and mental unfitness, and putting an end to commutation, the improvement was comparatively small. Thus, in four draft between October, 1863, and December, 1864, the number of men drawn was 765,000. Of these 161,000 failed to report, 300,000 were exempted, and 200,000 were accepted. The number of those who commuted by a money payment was no fewer than 85,600, while 72,900 paid for substitutes; and the number who personally served was only 45,000.

AN EXPLANATION.

As Mr. Warner remarks, these figures seem bewilderingly and ludicrously bad. All this machinery to secure the personal service of 45,000 men, or (counting substitutes), to reinforce the Army by 118,000 men! But there is an explanation which shows that if the direct results were almost insignificant the indirect gains were enormous. At the time the Act was passed volunteering had almost stopped. The North had responded to two great calls; the third had failed. Many were weary of the war, hopeless of success, ready to give way, willing to patch up a compromise peace. But the draft set volunteer enlistment going again. The reason why more men were not obtained by the draft is that they were not needed. They came in not because the draft compelled them, but from fear of the draft acting upon the whole people.

This is rendered clear by a further table, which shows that the number of men actually yielded during those fifteen months of compulsion was no less than 1,330,000.

According to another report, presented by General Scott, of the Enrolment Branch, the drafts produced 168,649 men, while the scheme stimulated no fewer than 1,076,558 volunteers to recruit. The fear of the draft was the incentive that filled the Army, and, to quote General Scott, "the true turning point of the war was when the first ballot-wheel began to turn." In the South conscription was adopted in April, 1862.

When President Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring freedom for slaves, it was claimed for him by a poet that he "a whole continent set free." "Yet it is doubtful," remarks Mr. Warner, "if the champion's noblest stroke of all was not the one which insisted that 'in Freedom's direst need' it was the duty of every free-born citizen to fight for his country; and that if he were too craven, too careless or too selfish to be willing to do it, then his country was ready to compel him This, and nothing else, 'a whole continent set free.' It was not proclamations, pens and ink which did the work, but powder and ball, which were stronger than they."

LESSONS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

As to the conclusions which, in the present crisis, should be obtained from this story, men will draw them as they please; but to Mr. Warner, and, it may be added, to his readers generally, these, at any rate, seem clear:

Scarcely, more than fifty years ago a great State in the stress of war, in a time of failure at the front and discouragement and apathy behind, changed over from a voluntary to a compulsory system. This State was a democratic Anglo-Saxon State, and its people are more imbued with the idea of personal liberty than any other in the world. It had to face a large body of hostile opinion among its citizens, some of them sympathising with the enemy, and many of them hating the war.

It is a country in which the Press has always exercised an extreme licence of criticism. It is a country where the central (U.S.A.) Government is unusually weak, and the local (State) Governments, customs, and feelings exceptionally strong. The country had always plumed itself on being an unmilitary State; and at the time that the measure of conscription was adopted, the Government had what we call a General Election not far ahead of it. In spite of all these difficulties, the change was made, and the war won. The effect of the change, however, was not to gather men by conscription, but to recreate voluntary enlistment. Eighty-five per cent. of the men who came in under the compulsory system were volunteers.

BANK CHEQUE FRAUD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

There has been a run of bank cheque frauds involving very large sums of money.

Yet another heavy fraud was brought to light at the Bank of Bengal yesterday afternoon. Mr. Punchanan Banerjee, a Zemindar of Chandernagore who has an account at the Bank of Bengal called to have a cheque of his cashed and was surprised to learn that a sum of Rs. 58,000 had been drawn from his account on three cheques which had been presented and cashed during the past few months, the last having been cashed in October. The cheques appeared to have been signed by the Zemindar. As a result of certain information which was received Charoo Chunder Mukerjee, the complainant's nephew, two of the employees of the Bank and a petty clerk have been arrested.

The four accused were placed before the Commissioner of Police this morning who ordered further enquiries to be made.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The following are the names of officers in the 156th list of casualties reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Lieut. H. S. Merchant, 1-5th Buffs.
Lieut. G. T. Baker, 1-5th Buffs.
2nd-Lieut. T. E. Clatworthy (I.A.R.O.), 37th Dogras.

MISSING.—BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain N. E. Howell, 82nd Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. G. M. Hilbourne, 72nd Battery, R. G. A.
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mace, 1-5th Buffs.
Major E. Clarke, 1-5th Buffs.
Captain T. H. O. Collings, 1-5th Buffs.
Captain F. O. Marchant, 1-5th Buffs.
Lieut A. E. L. Hardcastle, 1-5th Buffs.
Lieut. D. S. Wilkinson, 1-5th Buffs.
Lieut. G. J. Goeschen, 1-5th Buffs.
Lieut. G. Jessel, 1-5th Buffs.
2nd-Lieut. F. S. Foeuret, 1-5th Buffs.
2nd-Lieut. W. H. Winch, 1-5th Buffs.
Major F. L. Footner (second time), 1-4th Hampshires.
2nd-Lieut. A. Brigdens (second time), 2nd Dorsets.
Lieut. D. C. Buchanan, 1st Seaforths.
Captain J. de la H. Gordon, 6th Jats.
2nd-Lieut. W. A. D. Kelly (I.A.R.O.), 6th Jats.
Captain R. C. L. Morice, 37th Dogras.
2nd-Lieut. W. G. Sanders (I.A.R.O.), 37th Dogras.
Captain F. E. Koebel, 51st Sikhs.
Captain A. de T. Mouillot, 51st Sikhs.
Lieut. R. Mc G. M. Lockhart, 5th Sikhs.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Davies, 53rd Sikhs.
Lieut. H. G. A. Pearson, 53rd Sikhs.
Captain C. H. Clibborn, 92nd Punjabis.
Major W. J. P. Preston, 97th Deccan Infantry.
2nd-Lieut. W. R. Lambert, 97th Deccan Infantry.
Captain C. P. F. Warton, 102nd Grenadiers.
Captain J. P. May, 102nd Grenadiers.
Lieut. L. Hastings, 102nd Grenadiers.
Captain F. H. Maynard, 125th Napiers Rifles.
Captain E. M. Skinner, 125th Napiers Rifles.
2nd-Lieut. L. A. Bennett, (I.A.R.O) 125th Napier Rifles.
2nd-Lieut. E. H. N. Gill, (I.A.R.O.) 126th Pioneers.
Captain J. A. Sinton, I.M.S.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

KILLED.

Lieut. G. D. A. Clarke, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Bowman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Lambert, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. N. M. Lowe, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain P. Hutchinson, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H. S. Milne, Medicals.
Captain H. Oakes-Jones, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J. M. Williams, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Pickbourne, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Greig, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. J. G. Henderson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. A. V. Insole, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Shaw, Scots Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. V. Hobbs, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Tudor-Jones, East Lancashires.

BALKANS CASUALTIES.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. H. H. Richards, Connaught Rangers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. D. J. Cowan, Connaught Rangers.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. A. A. Townsend, Munster Fusiliers.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Second-Lieut. K. Greenway, Worcesters.

PRIVY COUNCIL RESUMES SITTINGS.

TWENTY-ONE INDIAN APPEALS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council resumed sittings on January 18th. It will hear twenty-one Indian appeals, six from Bengal; four from Madras; three from the North-west Provinces; three from lower Burma; two from Bombay; two from Oudh and one from the Punjab.

MAHARAJA OF DARBNANGA AT CALCUTTA.

LECTURE ON HINDU RELIGION.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Last evening a meeting of the Hindus of Calcutta was held at the hall of the Marwari Association at which the Maharaja of Dharbanga presided.

There was a large and representative gathering, those present being a large number of prominent pundits.

Rai Bahadur Biseshura Lal Halwarya proposed the Maharaja Bahadur to the chair.

The Maharaja in the course of his address, explained the meaning of the Hindu religion and dwelt on the necessity of spreading the tenets of the Hindu religion.

The Maharaja then moved the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to have a common prayer for the longevity, prosperity and success of the King-Emperor and also a programme of meetings and religious functions in Hindu temples."

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

Pandit Dinadayal Sharma next delivered a stirring address on the objects of the Sanatan Dharma Samilan after which the gathering dispersed.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Much progress was made in the Benares Conspiracy Case yesterday when several defence witnesses were examined and cross-examined.

At Saturday's meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee Mr. Duni Chand, will move that Professor Geddes be invited to deliver four lectures on town planning in Lahore at a fee of Rs. 120 per day.

Prof. Geddes in the course of a lecture at Nagpur, showed by reference to the plans of Dacca how money now being wasted on big sanitary projects could be economised and immensely better results secured which would make homes sweeter and cities more beautiful.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April, 1915 to the 8th January, 1916, are more by Rs. 1,69,70,837 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

The appeal preferred by Parma Nand, late General Manager of the Peshawar Bank, in liquidation, against the conviction and sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him under section 477 (a) of the Indian Penal Code, has been rejected by the Additional Sessions Judge.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending January 15th stood at 6,610 against 8,772 seizures. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,884 deaths, Madras Presidency 805, Bengal Presidency 3, Bihar and Orissa 466, the United Provinces 1,363, the Punjab 45, Burma 249, Central Provinces 904, Mysore State 148, Hyderabad State 650, Central India 77 and Kashmir 16.

Over a hundred inmates of the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, Poona, were provided a splendid entertainment on Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Linn of Bombay.

WORLD'S DEBT TO BRITISH FLEET.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, spoke on December, 29 at the Empire Theatre, London. The occasion was the first showing of Army and Navy kinematograph films, which had been officially sanctioned.

Mr. Balfour said the films were big with lessons for us and for the world. All the operations carried out by the Allies, from Archangel, in the north, to the Persian Gluf, against the tyranny of the Central Powers were made possible by the British Navy, the great medium of communication between the far-distant portions of this unexampled war.

The means of communication were protected by the Navy and provided by the Navy. What the wonderful system of internal communications does for Germany and Austria the navies of the Allies—and we may say without undue self-laudation, in the first instance, the British Navy—do for the Entente Powers. "I doubt whether, in our most imaginative moments, we conceive the magnitude of the task of the Grand Fleet, which, as a Grand Fleet, has never yet had the opportunity of being in action, but which has, nevertheless, from hour to hour and day to day been, through all the months of the war, the foundation on which everything else rested.

"But for the Grand Fleet you could not have driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, you could not now be strangling her economic position, you could not now be transferring, your troops freely backwards and forwards from Britain to Fance, from Canada to Britain and from Australia to Egypt, you could not now be carrying out military operations thousands of miles from our shores, absolutely secure from every species of enemy vessels other than submarines. That you owe to the Grand Fleet, and that is not all you owe.

SILENT BUT SURE.

"You owe to it that during this unexampled moment in the history of the world we can freely import what we require from abroad and we can freely export what we produce at home, and our economic stability, not less than our military operations, depends upon the British Fleet, as the rest of the British Fleet depends upon the Grand Fleet.

"Though it is silent, the British Fleet is performing, not alone for the Allies but for the whole world, the most important part in the drama now being played out for the freedom of the world."

No more need be said. No greater things could be said. But the world has yet to know—he thought it did not yet know—how much it owed to the British Fleet, and how the assured victory which was coming to us in the future was coming as much the gift of the British Navy as it was of the splendid valour of the Allied troops, whether British or foreign.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CONSTANT MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.

Six thousand Imperial troops are garrisoning Suifu.

Troops are constantly moving southward to Hweiliau. Slight skirmishing is reported on the Yunnan border.

Troops from Kewichou are awaiting developments at Sunkan.

A BENGALI SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Another terrorist outrage occurred in Mymensing district on the night of 18th instant, a Bengali named Sasi Chakrabarti being shot dead. The murder was committed in Bajitpur Sub-Division close to the place where Debendra Nath Biswas met his death at the hands of anarchists on the 19th December last.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHEMISTS AT LAW.

THE "ZAM ZAM" PROSECUTION.

K. M. MADON v. A. F. MADON.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a revisional application against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted the accused-petitioner under section 486 of the I. P. C. and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

The facts are these. The petitioner is the proprietor of M. F. Madon & Co., a firm of chemists and druggists at Abdul Rehman Street Bombay. The respondent-complainant is the manager of A. F. Madon and Co., also a firm of chemists and druggists trading at Princess Street and Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. The complainant's firm manufactures and sells a liquid preparation alleged to possess various curative properties under the registered name of "Zam Zam" and the trade-mark of a stork.. This preparation was and is being purchased by various other chemists for the purpose of reselling the same in the local market. The accused has also been such a purchaser and reseller. In February, 1915, one Mr. Keith of the Murine Eye Remedies Co. of Chicago gave the accused, a few tins of the said company's "Zam Zam Candy Laxative Lozenges," for distribution as samples. All the trade-marks and the trade names of the Murine E. R. Co., are registered in the United States. On the 29th June 1915, the complainant gave notice to the accused to desist from selling and importing the said Lozenges under the name of "Zam Zam." The accused replied that the public could never be deceived into buying "Laxative Lozenges" for and instead of the respondent's astringent liquid preparation "Zam Zam." The complainant thereupon started this prosecution. The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "It is a matter of common knowledge that medicines sold in bottles are often found in a tabloid form and the fact that "Zam Zam" sold by the accused's firm was a laxative while that of the complainant's is an astringent does not appear to me to render the possession of the commodity for sale or purposes of trade bearing complainant's word "Zam Zam" innocent. Patent medicines are as a rule known by Europeans at any rate by their names. The evidence shows that the Indian purchasers also know complainant's preparation as "Zam Zam." I sentence accused to pay a fine of Rs. 3. Accused to pay Rs. 35 to complainant towards his costs."

CHARGE OF DECEPTION.

Counsel for the accused submitted that the conviction was wrong. Deception was not practicable. Both things were entirely dissimilar. One was put up in bottles and the other in tins. One was laxative and the other astringent. The trade-mark, (stork) of "Zam Zam" brought out the distinction between the two. The ordinary purchaser was not a coolie. The trade-name of the American Company was taken from the name of a well in America, call "Zam Zam," the waters of which were considered to have curative properties. "Zam Zam" in the complainont's trade-name was taken from the vernacular "jam jam" which means 'feeling. There was no deception. Accused was entitled to come within the exception (c) to section 486 I. P. C. Counsel cited Halsbury Vol. 27, page 766, Sebastian's Law of Trade Marks p. 162, Sebastian's Digest of Trade Mark cases p. 33. The matter should have been referred to a Civil Court, 32 Cal 138.

THE REGISTERED TRADE-NAME.

Counsel for the complainant submitted that the public were likely to be deceived. "Zam Zam" had a large sale. The tabloid or liquid made no difference. The ward "Zam Zam" was a registered trade-name and no other person could use it in India. It was a distinctive word like Cherry Blossom or Vinolia. None could sell, for instance, an oil naming it "Vinolia oil." Counsel cited the case of Eno's Fruit Salt Co. v. Duan (15 H. L. 252). Dunn was in that case prohibited from using the name "Fruit-salt," occurring in his "Dunn's Fruit-salt Baking Powder." Dunn subsequently changed the name into "Dunn's Fruit-salt and Potash Lozenges." As a result of a fresh prosecution, it was held that the title "Fruit-salt" was a trade-mark. (10 Reports of Potent and Trade Mark cases p. 261). Counsel did not press for the sentence of fine. Complainant was only anxious that the accused should discontinue the sale of his lozenges under the present name. Counsel however, asked for costs, relying on 16 Bom. L. R. p. 78. and section 14 of the Merchandise Trade Marks Act.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in the course of his judgment observed that the rule ought to be maue absolute. Whatever might be the civil rights of the respondent a point as to which their Lordships were not going to express any opinion, it seemed to his Lordship that the evidence was not sufficient for a criminal offence against the petitioner. Admittedly the petitioner's firm was of old standing and in case of a public firm his Lordship thought that one should insist upon the production of clear evidence before concluding in favour of conviction. Such evidence was not on record. In order that the conviction should be sustained it was necessary that their Lordships should be satisfied that the name "Zam-Zam" on the lozenges which the petitioner sold was put on those lozenges with intent to practise deception or knowing that it would lead to deception. In their Lordships' opinion the evidence in the case fell short of showing any one of the propositions proved. There was no reason why their Lordships should distrust the petitioner's explanation that he received the packages from an American Company as sample with other goods for sale, in which case it was not suggested that the American Company intended to practise deception by means of putting the name which the respondent's Bombay firm had adopted; nor did their Lordships think that the evidence was sufficient to satisfy their Lordships that the petitioner had either intended to practise deception or that deception was likely to be practised. Apart from the identity of the name "Zam-Zam" the appearance and get up of the packages in which the preparations were sold were so distinct that the petitioner supposed that deception would not be likely as the consequence of his act. It was to be observed that no evidence was given for prosecution that any person was deceived by the resemblance of the two sets of medicinal packages. On that ground, in their Lordship's opinions, the criminal conviction was not sustainable on evidence. It should be set aside and the petitioner acquitted and discharged and the fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

His Lordship took note that the petitioner had given an undertaking to discontinue the sale of the articles complained of unless his rights to resume such sale were determined by a Civil Court.

Their Lordships' reversing the order of fine reversed the order of costs.

Mr. P. Doctor with Mr. Kaikhashru Surveyor of Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Solicitors appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Velimkar with Mr. K. N. Coyaji appeared for the complainant.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain everything pleasant. C 13

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 21ST OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

53-15-1035.15.—Rustomji & G, Yemnabai, widow, & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, and anr, Little & Co, Part Heard.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Jeulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed H Essack Elias v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edw G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

O S 49-15-958.14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Decree Absolute.

266-15.—Mehta D & L, Merwanji Maneckji Mistry, v. Rajumabai, widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-15.—Jamsedji R & D, Tahilram Gir. dhardas, v. Longin D'Mello and anr, J. A. Valles, Part Heard.

S C 1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal, & ors, Moti & D, Purnand & Co.

C C 995.15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ld, & anr, v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

134.15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

855.14.—Captain & Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.

514-14.—Little & Co, Weld & Co, a firm, v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu & Co, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

711.15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, Captain & V.

775-15.—Jehangir M & S, Tullockchand Hookumchand, a firm, v. Abraham E. J. Abraham, Ardesir H D & Co.

448-15.—Captain & V, Suleman Meghji, v. Ismail Jafferbhai & ors, Mulla & M.

278-14.—Sabnis & G, Messrs. Soundy & Co, Ltd, v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Ragh N & Co.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020.15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky, Captain and V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

1353.15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Marwanji D & Co.

S C Cb 374.13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Conkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

340-15.—Amin & Desai, Dwarkadas Gokaldas v. Jwandas Mulji & anr, Khand L & M.

618.15.—Bhai K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahmed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ard H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633.14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow & ors, Capt. & V, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

1033.15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Atmaram Balkrishna Jayakar.

1397-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Pestonji Byramji Mehta.

1400-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Dossabhai Rustomji Daroowalla.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

1326.14.—Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad, a firm, v. Raja Dattprasadsing Bahadur, Patell & Ez.

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Decree.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyab. & ors, Ragh N & Co, Manecklal & Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co. Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi M & R.

Mr. C. H[illegible]ra, Principal of the Baroda Kala Bhavan, will deliver a lecture on "The importance of the Faculty of Technology" at Benares on February 6th, in place of Mr. T. K. Gajjar, who is prevented by illness from undertaking the lecture.

MURDER OF SERGT. OZANNE.

SENSATIONAL STORY OF A "POISON" PLOT.

LIEUTENANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The remarkable camp murder charge involving an Army officer was heard on Dec. 22 and 23 at Alton, Hants, a money motive being put forward to account for the crime, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

The prisoner, Lieutenant Georges Codere, acting adjutant, 41st (Montreal) Canadian Infantry, was charged on remand with the wilful murder of Henry Marquis Ozanne, canteen sergeant of the 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles, on December 8 at Arundel House, Grayshott.

Mr. F. J. Sims, Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, opened the case, and the accused was defended by Mr. Hubert Hull, on behalf of the Canadian Government. A solicitor watched the case on behalf of relatives.

Mr. Sims said the allegation against Lieut. Codere was that, being pressed for money in December, and having drawn several cheques on his banking account which had been dishonoured, he became possessed of about £300 belonging to Sergeant Ozanne for the purpose of exchanging the money from Canadian into English currency.

He carried out that operation in London at Messrs. Cook's offices, and knowing what his position was he resolved not to pay back the money, and, in fact, he never did.

A SIGNED RECEIPT.

He returned to Bramshott Camp, where he used a portion of the money, the sum of £150, in taking up two of his dishonoured cheques, and he lured Sergeant Ozanne to Arundel House on the pretence that he would there repay the money. Having got him there, said Mr. Sims, and having succeeded in getting Ozanne to sign a receipt for £232, which the unfortunate man, in fact, never received, Lieut. Codere then murdered Ozanne under circumstances which would be related in detail, and made arrangements for disposing of the body.

When the prisoner was arrested there was found on him £218, forming a portion of the £282 which he purported to have repaid to Sergeant Ozanne.

CONVERSATION AT SAVOY HOTEL.

Sergt. Alphonse Martin, transport sergeant, 41st Regiment, said that on the night of December 6 he was in London, at the Savoy Hotel, where he saw Mr. Codere, who said, "I have something to tell you." He replied, "Come up to my room," and Codere went up with him. The following conversation then took place:—

Lieut. Codere: I want you to help me to make a man disappear.

The Witness: Why?

Lieut. Codere: There is a sergeant in the 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles who has made a deposit in my hands of 500 dollars. If you will help me I will divide the amount with you.

The Witness: All right, sir.

You will be at Bramshott Camp at the door of my room at the officers' mess at 10 a.m. to-morrow morning?—Yes.

When you hear yelling inside the room you will open the door and you will hit the sergeant on the back of the head?—All right sir It is very hard to spill blood. You had better give him some poison.

Do you know any good poison?—Yes, "Serum anti-tuberculo."

What do I do with that poison to make him drink it?—Offer him a glass of "Scotch" and put the poison in it.

Will he die?—He won't have time to finish his glass.

IMAGINARY POISON.

Sergt. Martin, continuing, said that he saw Lieut. Codere at camp between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. on December 8. He was called from his room to the prisoner, who said, "Everything is O.K. I knocked him on the head with my stick, and broke it." He asked witness if he could bring a box to Arundel House. On being told that all the stablemen were asleep, the prisoner said, "I will help you to put the horses in the wagon," but the witness replied that he could not take a transport out at night without the commanding officer's orders. Lieut. Codere did not say what the box was for, except, "It is for the thing," and that he could let the witness know when "it" was ready to be fetched away. The prisoner gave him a key which he said would open the door "where the thing I want to put into the box is." The next morning he took the box to Arundel House.

Mr. F. J. Sims (for the Crown): During these conversations in London and at the camp did you take Mr. Codere seriously?—No; I thought he was fooling.

That poison you mentioned, is that a poison?—No, sir, I know it is not. It was all imagination.

Lieut. Narcisse Morin, 41st Regiment, said that on December 5 the prisoner asked him to go to London with him. On the journey Lieut. Codere showed him a packet of dollar notes and a cigar-box full of Canadian silver coins, which he said belonged to someone in the 9th C.M.R. "If I tell you something, will you swear you will not tell it?" the prisoner asked. He went on to say "Do you want to make some money?"

The witness replied with a laugh, "Why, of course!" Lieut. Codere retorted, "It's no joke; I am in earnest; I am going to kill a man, and it will happen Tuesday morning. The man will come to my room or Lieut. Johnson's room. I will count the money and pass the money to count after. During that time I will ask him to sign a receipt, and I will strike him and kill him with my club. I will put a white blanket on the body, and I have fixed it up with Sergeant Martin to bury him. To this the witness replied, "Stop your foolishness. I want to go to sleep."

"MY PROMISE TO SAVE YOU."

Evidence was given that while on remand Codere wrote the following to Lance-Corporal Keller (who in court on Wednesday denied that he killed Sergeant Ozanne):—

Joe.—After much reflection and much thinking I thought to myself I would keep my promise in taking all the means to save you because I promised to help you, and I will do it.

As you have been seen to strike him, it is not wise to put the thing on me because I will not be able to help you if you put me into trouble. The best thing to do is to say the truth either by writing or before a witness. While I was upstairs the shuffling between you commenced. Having struck you, you wanted to take your revenge, and you struck him at a bad place. Seeing that you stunned him, you finished him.

There is only one thing to do. It is to write on a paper the truth. "I declare that it is myself who struck the sergeant who was found dead at Grayshott, and that Lieut. Codere has nothing to do with it."

As soon as you will have done this I will be able to get out and occupy myself with your defence, and I swear to you that I will do it. Don't forget to say that all you said before was false, and that it was to defend yourself.

Translations of two letters addressed by the prisoner to his colonel were read. One said: "Take care of my dear little wife as if she were your child, whatever happens. One thing I can tell you, I shall get out of this because I am not guilty."

Sergeant Martin, recalled, said the prisoner showed him a bottle containing a thick liquid. He asked whether that was enough to kill a man, and the witness replied: "Sure enough, to kill a regiment."

The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

In the share market the demand for coal shares was less active to-day and jute shares changed hands to a small extent only, mostly at yesterday's price. Towards the close there was an easier tone and shares could be obtained at a reduction on the morning's rate. Tea shares attracted more attention and a large number of transactions were reported in these securities, the market for which closed with an upward tendency. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12/6 12/10, Bhalgora 24/12, 25; Burra Dhemo 9/14, 10; Hurriladih 114 to 116/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 330, 331, Clive (ord) 114/8, 115, 116; Delta (ord) 394, 396, 391, 392, Empire (ord) 25, 24/12, Fort William (ord) 118, 119, 117, 118, Fort William (prefs) 119, Howrah (ord) 210, Kamarhatty (ord) 332 to 334, Kanknarrah (ord) 432, 431, 429, Lawrence (prefs) 117, Northbrook (ord) 22/12, Reliance (prefs) 109.

Tea:—Bishnauth 28/8, 28/12, Central Cachar 105, 106, Dessai and Parbuttia 180, 181, East India 109, 110, Kornafulli 120, North Western Cachar 220, 221, Phoenix 60, 61 Pahargomiaha 222, 223, Serissia 2 P.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta real properties 6 per cent. debentures 107, Kamarhatty jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104/8, New Ring Mills (prefs) 129.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 80/8 to Rs. 80/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/14 to Rs. 81.

BURMA GIFT OF MOTOR AMBULANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

Burma has contributed in all 16 motor ambulances, nine of which have been delivered to the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. Three have been subscribed for by the Burmese Ladies' Ambulance Fund and three others have been recently ordered on account of the Toungoo Ambulance Fund. Amongst the principal donors are Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, Messrs. Hsipaw Sawbwa, Mahadevi of Hsipaw, and Sawbwa of Taunteng.

EXPORTS OF WOOL.

A Government press communiqué states:—

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that, with effect from the 1st February 1916, exports of wool including animal hair and wooled and haired (sheep or goat) skins from India to the United States of America will be allowed only if they are consigned to the President of the Textile Alliance or to one of the following Banking houses for the account of the Textile Alliance:—

(1) Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company, Limited.

(2) Messrs. Brown Brothers and Company.

(3) Messrs. Lee Higginson and Company.

(4) Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company.

No applications by exporters will, however, be entertained unless the persons in the United States of America for whom the consignment is destined have been approved by the British Ambassador and the President of the Textile Alliance. Collectors of Customs have been furnished with a list of approved recipients and copies of the forms to be used in connection with export to the Alliance. Existing commitments made prior to the date of this communiqué will be permitted to go forward provided that the consigness were on the previous approved list of recipients of skins. A copy of this list has also been furnished to Collectors. The representatives of the Alliance in India are Messrs. Little and Company, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Intending exporters are advised to put themselves into communication with this firm.

THE NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

THE MEN AND THEIR RECORD.

"The Times" military correspondent contributes the following notes of appreciation on the military appointments recently announced.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON

The extraordinary career of Sir William Robertson possesses a remarkable fascination for us all, and is well known to the public at large. No man ever better deserved, by ability, hard work, and honesty of purpose, the very high distinction which has been conferred upon him. As Chief of the Imperial General Staff he will benefit immensely by the restoration of the General Staff to the exercise of its legitimate functisas functions in October last and it is not in the least likely that the General Staff, while he remains at its head, will suffer the eclipse which unfortunately happened to it during the first 15 months of the war, and was largely the cause of all our foolish strategy. It is even probable that Sir William Robertson will enjoy greater privileges and powers than his immediate predecessor, and that orders will go out to commanders far and near in his name, and no longer in that of the Secretary for War. The Imperial General Staff has for its sphere strategy, operations, and war organization, while the sphere of the War Secretary, who is an administrator, is administration.

SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

While we can confidently predict the success of Sir William Robertson in his great appointment, many people, and certainly many Ministers, will regret very much the loss to our councils of the clear head, measured views, and firm guidance of Sir Archibald Murray. It is thanks to him mainly that the General Staff has recovered its position, and when the military history of this time comes to be written probably no one soldier in the Army will be found to have given the Cabinet better advice or to have served more loyally and well the Army and the country. He goes out to the Eastern Mediterranean practically as Commander-in-Chief, and on him will fall the onerous task of completing the liquidation of current affairs and of defending Egypt and our highway to the East.

SIR CHARLES MONRO.

Sir Charles Monro, who has acquitted himself so well in the Mediterranean, both in the advice which he gave and in the manner in which he executed a most delicate and difficult operation, comes home to command the First Army in France. A hard-headed, determined man, with a bright intelligence and much force of character, Sir Charles Monro has well deserved his new appointment. He is no stranger to the Western front, and it was high time that an infantry officer should be placed in charge of what is essentially infantry war when it is not a war of artillery. Most of Sir Charles Monro's friends feared the worst for him when he went East to help the Government to make up its hesitating mind, since it seemed likely that no matter what happened, Sir Charles was likely to be condemned. Fortune has favoured him, and not only fortune, but capable subordinates and steady troops, whose retirement from Suvla and Anzac is a remarkable feat, however bitter may be the humiliation of retreat.

GENERAL KIGGELL.

General Kiggell is well-known and greatly esteemed in the Army, but is comparatively an unknown man to the public. He is one of our hard workers, possessed of an excellent judgment, cool, and sane, and highly educated in his profession. He has seen fighting before and at the Staff College and the War Office has performed excellent service. He has been in succession Director of Staff Duties, of Military Training, and of Home Defence, and, although his great knowledge of the latter subject seemed to mark him out as a good Staff Officer for Sir John French in the latter's new role, it is probable that Sir Douglas Haig has asked for him in France, and in any case General Kiggell's friends will rejoice that his turn should have come for active service. We can be sure that the Staff arrangements for operations in France will be as perfect as forethought, science, and application can make them.

GENERALS WHIGHAM AND MAURICE

With Sir William Robertson there will return from France Brigadiers-General Whigham and Maurice, hitherto on the Headquarters Staff of the Expeditionary Force. The General Staff at the front is thus practically transferred home, or at all events its chief officers are so transferred. Most strong men like to have their own men under them, and Sir William Robertson in bringing home his two chief assistants has made a good choice, for both are excellent General Staff officers, and possessed of much experience and sound judgment.

The effect of all these changes can only be proved by time, but there is one other change which does not appear on the surface of things but is nevertheless all-important. It is implied by the creation of the Ministry of Munitions, by the work of Lord Derby upon recruiting, by the appointment of Sir John French to command at home, and by the extended powers which will probably be given to Sir William Robertson, that the Secretary for War will revert to the role of civil administrator from which he should never have emerged. The administration of our great armies is enough for the time and strength of any one man, and it will be of great advantage to Lord Kitchener that such large parts of his work in the past should now be distributed among competent colleagues and subordinates who will be permitted to carry out their various duties to the satisfaction of themselves and the profit of the country.

Do you know what "crumpy" means?

It's the word country children use at Home for the crispest, nicest, lightest kind of home-made bread.

Your bread will be "crumpy" if you have it made in your own oven with the help of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" makes bread and cakes so light and digestible that you can safely eat them a few minutes after they come from the oven—fresh, crisp and appetising.

Add 1 part "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

A card to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF [illegible] IMITATIONS.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"

Order early to avoid disappointment.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the

Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuarial advice of

G[illegible]. KEARING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions.

Particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Managing Director

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly take Kasagra D 15

SIR EDWARD GREY.

DRAMATIC DEFENCE BY LORD R. CECIL.

"YSTERICAL NEUROTICS AND CROAKERS."

On the motion for the adjournment on December 23, Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dealt faithfully with insinuations against the Foreign Office. Sir R. Cooper had said that the administration of that department had aroused in the public mind grave suspicions as to what was actuating our policy. It was a grotesque and disgraceful charge, said Lord Robert, and it was destructive of the morale of the country. Its instigators were mere hysterical neurotics who should be stamped on by every patriotic man.

Mr. Outhwaite (L., Hanley) referred to the tragedy of the Dardanelles, which he said had been caused by the failure of our diplomacy, and asked who was responsible for our diplomacy in the Near East. It was reported in a Greek paper that M. Venizelos stated in the Greek Chamber that at an important stage of the negotiations with Greece on the subject of her intervention a communication was sent to the Greek Government by Mr. Lloyd George. He hoped some light would be thrown on that matter.

Sir R. Cooper (U., Walsall) said the administration of the Foreign Office had aroused in the public mind grave suspicion as to what was actuating their policy.

Mr. Joseph King (L., Somerset, N.) maintained that Great Britain had been of great assistance to Serbia.

Lord Robert Cecil (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) denied Mr. King's assertion that the Cabinet was disunited. The only evidence that ought to be accepted of disunion in the Cabinet was the resignation of one or more of its members. Until that happened everyone was bound to accept the view that the Cabinet was united. It was very unfortunate that the hon. member should suggest that the Allies were disunited. There had never been a time when there was any difference of opinion which seriously threatened the continuance of the alliance. The way in which they had carried on the war was an unexampled performance. They had exhibited a unity of design and a consistency of purpose which might well form a model for alliances in the future.

As to Mr. Outhwaite's suggestions, Lord Robert observed that he could say there was no foundation for any idea that the Cabinet declined to accept an alliance with Greece. He knew nothing of an alleged mysterious message from the Minister of Munitions to anyone in Greece, and had not the slightest idea what was referred to. There was no trace in the Foreign Office of any such message having been sent. The Foreign Secretary would be able to tell the House as much as it was advisable to disclose next year. The whole keynote of his right hon. friend's policy in the Balkans had been to bring about unity in place of discord. When hon. members complained of the lack of information they forgot that in foreign negotiations a considerable measure of secrecy was absolutely essential, and those who thought it was not only showed that they had no practical experience of the Foreign Office.

DANISH AGREEMENT.

As to the Danish agreement, Lord Robert said that when the memorandum that was promised had been published those who complained of the action of the Government would have an opportunity of understanding what it was the Government were trying to do, and the methods they were adopting. If any person could then suggest that any step could be taken legitimately which had not been taken he would give the suggestion the most careful and anxious consideration. Everything that the Foreign Office could legitimately do they were doing, and the idea that they had let free cargoes destined for Germany was absolutely and totally without foundation. An hon. member had retailed a suggestion which was only worthy of the prolific imagination of Miss Pankhurst. He was not ashamed to retail to the House a suggestion that someone in the Foreign Office was supposed to be under a suspicion, to put it quite plainly and bluntly, of being in the pay of Germany. Was not that the Charge?

Sir R. Cooper (U., Walsall)—I have not suggested anything of the sort. I said that a suspicion was growing up in the people's minds which some papers are fostering and inflaming, and I want that stopped.

"DISGRACEFUL CHARGE."

Lord Robert Cecil said, in reply: "What is the charge that the hon. member wants stopped? Is it the charge that anybody in the Foreign Office is moved by money or affection, or partiality or prejudice, in favour of Germans? I say—(thumping the table)—that is a grotesque and disgraceful charge that ought never to be made. (Cheers.) I accept my hon. friend's disclaimer that he did not make it. People should be careful, even in retailing such a charge. If that is the kind of suspicion that is to grow about people who are really honestly trying to save their country, it shows there are some people who are unable to stand the stress of the war; that they are mere hysterical neurotics. (Cheers.)

"When things are not going right as they believe for the moment they think, in defiance of the best traditions of the country, that the proper thing is to turn round upon those who are trying to serve their country and say, 'You are traitors; you are betraying us; you are the friends of our enemy, and it is for that reason we are not succeeding.' That is a disgraceful state of things. It is utterly destructive of the morale of this country, and it is the duty of every patriotic man to stamp—(thumping the table)—on people who say these things." (Cheers.)

Referring to the attacks on Sir Edward Grey, Lord Robert said there was scarcely anyone who was regarded as more truly representative of the best traditions of this country. His reputation well accorded with the facts, and if some people, driven by the stress of the war, had tried to throw the blame of our misfortunes, such as they were—and they were not so great or so grievous as some people would have—on his right hon. friend, that would not operate to his discredit but to the discredit of those who had taken a cowardly and an un-English course. (Cheers.)

CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

BRITISH PREPONDERANCE IN GUNS.

DAYS OF GASSING PRACTICALLY OVER.

It has long been said that the British can break through the enemy lines when they choose, and I am convinced that this is true. But such strategy needs extreme caution, writes Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of a counter-attack which may end in rolling up the aggressor. With the face of the country in a porous, mushy condition it is impossible to effect the essential prompt movements of artillery without which any big offensive is foredoomed to failure. There have been enough bitter lessons in this war as to the costly futility of getting the enemy going without being in perfect readiness effectually to keep him moving.

It is so difficult to get people at home to realise what a very slow business the development of decisive operations is nowadays. Our troops would probably have but little trouble in occupying the greater part of the German front line trenches forthwith, because the enemy holds these lightly, preferring to concentrate supporting masses in the immediate rear. But then? With the ranges registered to a nicety from myriads of artillery and machine-gun emplacements, such a step would be sheer suicide—until the opportunity is ripe to follow it up.

THREE SHELLS TO ENEMY'S TWO.

Meanwhile the work of attrition goes steadily on. All those artillery duels which are reported with monotonous regularity serve more and more to accentuate our preponderance in guns and projectiles. Where the enemy can now pump in two shells we can reply with three. The time is not far off when this disproportion will be still wider. In such conditions it is superfluous to point out with which side the advantage of attrition rests.

To-day the "poilu" is assimilating British ways and methods in an extraordinary manner. He is even carrying it to the length of pronunciation. When the French soldier speaks of "Wipers," in the most natural manner imaginable, as though he had never called it anything else, and sings "Tipperary" as frequently as his own glorious anthem, we may be prepared for anything.

Of course, I am only referring to that portion of the French army which comes in close contact with our troops. You see the effect of this assimilative faculty in the manner of saluting and presenting arms and in the much greater care our Allies now bestow upon their cavalry horses as compared with the early days of the war, when they were often rendered immobile from the jaded condition of the poor beasts.

MORE BANDS WANTED.

Maybe there are directions in which we might do a little bit of imitating too. For some time past the band of the Grenadier Guards has been giving performances in various French towns behind our lines. The idea is much appreciated. But why are the programmes so characteristically classic? I asked a stalwart and bearded sapper, in dubious French, what he thought of it. He answered, in much better English, that it was magnifique, but why did they not play more ragtime and revue music? And, apropos of military bands, would it not be possible for the War Office to enliven the monotony of life out here in these grey days by sending over a sufficient number of them to enable each Army Corps to have one attached to it?

A distinguished officer commanding one of the infantry divisions remarked to me:—"If they cannot give us enough Army bands to go round, they might send across some of the recruiting bands, seeing that these can no longer be wanted at home under the Derby scheme. Any bands—any music, in fact; the stimulating effect upon trench-tired soldiers of hearing their popular ditties is so great that it amounts to a distinct asset of efficiency. The Germans at any rate understand this."

RATS GASSED.

I have just heard of one unsuspected benefit which resulted from the recent gas attack around Ypres. The men in the trenches of that sector were a good deal troubled by rats. The noxious fumes effectively did the business for these unwelcome visitors.

The belief is held that the days of gassing are practically over. With the effective antidote that has been developed there is no longer any adequate advantage to be anticipated from this very complicated and precarious method of trying a surprise.

Furthermore, the Germans have discovered that whenever they attempt to let loose the poisonous stuff they draw a furious concentrated artillery fire upon the spot, the object of which is to devastate any formation for a rush. And one fact is very certain: the enemy is evincing less and less disposition to court the ever increasing violence of the British batteries.

THE JAPANESE DIET.

AN IMPEACHMENT MOTION.

END OF A STORMY SESSION.

The Japanese Diet has adjourned until January 20. The Session has been stormy, and various anomalies indicate the state of transition through which the political institutions of this country are passing, wired the special correspondent of "The Times" at Tokyo on Dec. 27.

The principal feature was the resolution to impeach the Government for alleged breach of the spirit of the Constitution in laying the responsibility on a single Minister for the Oura bribery case and for continuing in office on pretence that in so doing they were acting in accordance with the Imperial wishes. The failure to prosecute Viscount Oura and the Nogi peerage case were the subjects included in the impeachment resolution. Although the explanations with regard to the Oura case were scarcely adequate, the resolution was defeated by a large majority, owing to the Government receiving the unanimous support of the Doshikai Party, whose leader, Baron Kato, recently retired from the Cabinet.

When Parliament meets again the Government will be attacked for having signed the "no peace" agreement with the Allies without consulting the Privy Council. When the adhesion of Japan was first announced it met with some acquiescence, as it was thought to have added to the dignity of the country, but it is now condemned in some responsible quarters as unnecessarily binding Japan at a time when the outlook is not clear.

Financially, Japan made remarkable strides last year. Whereas during the previous five years there was an adverse balance of trade aggregating £26,000,000, the figures for 1915 show an excess of exports over imports of nearly £20,000,000. The Government, moreover, sold arms and other munitions to the value of nearly £10,000,000. The result has been a great increase in the European specie reserve and a notable rise of the exchange in favour of Japan.

A dangerous consequence of the access of wealth has been a boom in stocks, some of which have risen several hundreds per cent in expectation of a long continuance of war, and of enormous profits for shipping, shipbuilding, and certain other industries.

The contrast between the financial and economic condition of the country 18 months ago and the prosperity which it is now visibly enjoying is remarkable.

THE OURA AND NOGI CHARGES.

Writing on November 25, the same correspondent said:—

Parliament meets at the end of the month and will have to discuss various foreign and financial questions of importance, but it is probable that such subjects will be overshadowed by two matters of a purely domestic character.

Three years ago Count Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur, took his life by his own hand, for reasons that greatly moved his countrymen and that indicated the intense patriotism of the man. All possible honour was done to the dead soldier and his name has since been deeply revered. His two sons having been killed at Port Arthur he left no direct heirs, and in his will he expressly stated that he wished his title to lapse and his family to become extinct. Nevertheless, a few months ago it was announced that the Nogi peerage was conferred upon a man who had no connexion with the Nogi family. The Nogi relatives were, it is said, not consulted, yet the Imperial order ennobling Mr. Motosato Mari necessitated their acceptance of the fact and the relinquishment of the heirlooms in their possession. An official defence of this proceeding has not yet been presented. The critics accuse the Government of resuscitating the Nogi peerage merely with the object of ennobling an unimportant member of the Mari family and thereby strengthening the position of that great family in view of the forthcoming Parliamentary attack upon the Government.

The Oura bribery case is more serious because there is involved in it a criminal charge. Viscount Oura a few months ago was a Cabinet Minister, and has a distinguished career behind him. It is alleged, however, that last winter he bribed certain Opposition members of the Diet to vote for that much debated Government measure, the Two Division Bill. Eighteen members of Parliament have been found guilty by the Preliminary Court and are now awaiting final trial. Viscount Oura resigned his place in the House of Peers, his viscounty and other honours, and announced his total retirement from politics. When the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ozaki, was asked to explain why Oura was not prosecuted, he stated that as the late Minister had resigned all his honours and renounced politics it was considered that he was already sufficiently punished. This explanation meets with no acceptance in Opposition circles. Oura being without large private means could not, it is argued, have disbursed nearly £5,000 out of his own pocket. Therefore, the opponents of the Government contend he must have used Government funds, with the knowledge of the Government, for the purpose of bribing members of Parliament to vote for a Government measure.

It is understood that Sir James Dubouley on vacating the office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy will proceed on leave, on return from which he will succeed Mr. Wheeler as Secretary in the Home Department. In the meantime Mr. Wheeler will stay on.

If you are feeling morose and listless are despondent and are continually tired the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures."

D 24

GR EK WARNING TO BULGARIA.

HELLENIC SOIL MUST NOT BE INVADED.

'NO PERMISSION UNDER ANY CONSIDERATION."

I learn from the highest source that under no consideration will permission be granted to the Bulgars to enter Greek territory, writes Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle" special correspondent in a communication from Athens dated Dec. 12.

Greece is prepared to go to any extreme rather than submit to the indignity of seeing her "hereditary enemy" setting foot on her sacred soil.

CONCESSIONS BY ATHENS.

Bowing to the will of the Allies, Greece has generously accepted their principal demands, but, in order to safeguard her own position of strict neutrality, she feels bound to register a protest against the utilisation of her territory for war-like purposes.

In effect, she says to the Allies, "I cannot prevent you doing this, but you must be responsible for the consequences, moral and material, whatever they may be. As a neutral nation, the only weapon left to me is the weapon of protestation."

The Allies are especially grateful to Greece for having cheerfully yielded to the urgent demands addressed to her. They have once more placed on record their appreciation of her attempts to reconcile conflicting interests—those of her own Sovereign rights and those of the Allied proposals.

Greece has striven to hold aloof from the Balkan struggle and all its grave consequences; but grim war has come to her doors, an unbidden and unwelcome visitor.

If there be anxiety to-night in Greece it is because of the new complications which may arise, of the new difficulties which may have to be faced by the Government and the people and the army in pursuance of the policy of unbending neutrality. If the armies of the Central Powers are content to leave the Greek frontier between themselves and the Anglo-French forces, so much the better for neutral Greece; if not, it is hard to say what may happen before the Balkan campaign is fought to a finish.

ENTENTE AT SALONICA.

Very cordial relations exist in Salonica between the Greek and Allied General Staffs.

General Sarrail, who has been in close consultation with the officer deputed by the Greek Government to examine the technical details of the proposals, has now reached a complete accord on the principal points The problem of furnishing food for the army of occupation and also for the civil population remaining is already ended.

A certain proportion of the Greek troops have been transferred elsewhere, as there is some difficulty with their commissariat at this point.

Food ships freighted by the Allies are arriving at Salonica.

Later.

The advance of the armies of the Central Powers has been slackened. Their forward march was considerably impeded by the work of the Allies in destroying railways roads and bridges on the line of retreat.

The Allies are now in occupation of their new defensive position on Greek territory.

The Germans have occupied Kosturino, some of their scouting patrols have been observed close to the Greek frontier, southeast of where the frontiers of Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece meet, and small bodies of Bulgars are reported there. So far they have respected Greek territory.

It was necessary that the retreat of the British, if cohesion was to be maintained, should be carried out simultaneously with the French. The Allies' wounded are arriving at Salonica; also Bulgarian and German prisoners captured during the recent fighting.

The number of fugitives, fearing Bulgarian violence, passed into Greek territory accompanying the Allies in their march southward.

A strong effort is to be made to prevent the enemy obtaining possession of the line which serves Eastern Macedonia, running through Drama, on the Thracian frontier. Success of the enemy here would isolate important centres and create a serious food problem.

At present food is plentiful in the area of military operations. Steps are being taken to replenish and augment the supply in order to allay the possibility of panic among the civil population.

At the moment the Central Powers have made no representations to Greece subject to the free passage of troops into national territory.

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER FOR THIN PEOPLE.

It is generally admitted that the formation of flesh depends largely upon the power of assimilation, and all physicians agree that people who assimilate their food properly are always well and firmly developed without being excessively fat. If everyone possessed perfect assimilation, there would be no thin, scraggy men or women, and it is extremely interesting to note that specialists are now advising the use of a highly concentrated food product known as Phormoid, which possesses remarkable properties for strengthening the nerve tissues and increasing the power of assimilation, thus making it possible for the thinest of men or women to put on flesh in the most rapid manner. Being supplied in tablets (which may be eaten like a wafer) it is very pleasant and easy to take, and undoubtedly the most effective and inexpensive method of increasing one's weight and improving one's appearance.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks. 2891

A FOOTBALL SENSATION.

EIGHT LEAGUE PLAYERS SUSPENDED FOR LIFE.

CHARGE OF SQUARING A MATCH AND BETTING.

A football sensation, happily without precedent, involving offences against the high traditions of the game so jealously guarded by the Football Association, was revealed on Dec. 23, by the official publication of the report of the British Association's Commission of Inquiry.

About ten years ago the Association had to suspend the directors and some of the players of the Manchester City club for serious breaches of the rule in regard to the payment of players, but the offences then disclosed, startling though it was, did not equal that now alleged against the Manchester United and Liverpool players, nor were the punishments as severe as those inflicted in the present instance. Following is the text of the report.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the Football League match between Manchester United and Liverpool, played on April 2, 1915, and won 2—0 by the former club, issued the following report this afternoon (Thursday):

The Commissions appointed, first by the Football League, and afterwards by the Football Association, have fully investigated the rumours and allegations, largely circulated in several districts during and immediately after the above match, to the effect that the result was pre-arranged for the purpose of betting and winning money thereby. A mass of information was received.

The allegation of squaring the match carried with it a charge of conspiracy by some of the players, and as a result of long and searching investigations we are satisfied that a number of them were party to an arrangement to do so, and joined together to obtain money by betting on the actual result of the match. It is proved that a considerable sum of money changed hands by betting on the match, and that some of the players profited thereby. Every opportunity has been given to the players to tell the truth, but although they were warned that the Commissions were in possession of the facts, some have persistently refused to do so, thus revealing a conspiracy to keep back the truth.

It is almost incredible that players dependent on the game for their livelihood should have resorted to such base tactics. By their action they have sought to undermine the whole fabric of the game and discredit its honesty and fairness. We are bound to view such offences in a serious light. The honesty and uprightness of the game must be preserved at all costs, and although we sympathise greatly with the clubs who are bound to suffer seriously, we feel we have no alternative but to impose the punishments which the players have been warned, over and over again, would be imposed.

We are satisfied that the allegations have been proved against the following: J. Sheldom, R. R. Purcell, T. Hiller, and T. Fairfoull (Liverpool); A. Turnbull, A. Whalley, and E. J. West (Manchester United), and L. Cook (Chester), and they are therefore permanently suspended from taking part in football or football management, and shall not be allowed to enter any football ground in future.

There are grave suspicions that others are also involved, but as the penalty is severe we have restricted our findings to those as to whose offence there is no reasonable doubt.

F. Howard (Manchester City) is suspended until the expiration of 12 months after the registration of professional players has been resumed by the Football Association for the unsatisfactory and contradictory manner in which he gave evidence before the Commission. There has never been the slightest allegation against the clubs or their officials. It is, therefore, unnecessary to exonerate them from blame or complicity, and we are indebted to them for much assistance in our investigations.

The inquiries which have resulted in the above report were prompted by the action of a Northern bookmaker, who advertised offering a reward for any information concerning the game. Some of the players penalised are members of the Army.

During the month of November last six new joint-stock companies were registered in Calcutta with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 25,70,000. They include one banking and loan company, one trading company, one jute mill company, two tea planting companies and one land and building company.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys.

B9

DOMINIONS AND THE WAR.

VOICE IN SETTLEMENT OF PEACE TERMS.

WANTED AN IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Hon. B. R. Wise, Agent-General for New South Wales, who delivered an address on "New South Wales Under War Conditions," before the Royal Colonial Institute in mail week, said he refused to believe that the courage and self-sacrifice of the soldiers of the Dominions would become mere episodes of history—stimulating indeed by their example, but productive of no tangible results. These events had proved that every portion of the Empire had a common interest in this war for freedom, and Englishmen who had called the Dominions to their aid in time of war would not, he believed, refuse to give those Dominions a place at the Council at which the terms of peace would be decided. The Dominions had now at least as strong a claim as any of the minor States of Europe to be represented at a European Congress.

The presence of Ministers from the Dominions, far from prejudicing Great Britain, should prove of great assistance, because owing to the fact that they were not distracted by a multiplicity of interests they saw more clearly what they wanted, and pursued their object more directly and with more persistence. There could be only one disaster greater than defeat and that was a patched-up peace—(cheers)—he could not help thinking that the advice of the plain-spoken Australian or Canadian would be very helpful in preventing that. Certainly we should never hear from any Australian a suggestion to return to Germany any of the conquered colonies. The Australian would prefer the blunt and simple argument "We have taken them; why should we not keep them?" (Cheers.)

To give the Dominions a voice in the settlement of the terms of peace, however, was only a passing recognition of the share which they had taken in the war, and did not by itself do more than mark a change in sentiment. Yet an opportunity had been offered at last for something more permanent than compliments. (Hear, hear.) While interest and sentiment alike were impelling the Dominions towards a closer union with each other and with the Mother Country, the practical difficulties in the way of this organic change appeared so formidable that no responsible politician would venture to propound a scheme. Every concrete proposal was at once riddled with criticism. This need not cause discouragement, because, although no man, however able, could prepare a Constitution for a free people, a free people could prepare one for itself. (Hear, hear.) It had been done in Australia by a popularly elected Convention which was charged with the duty of preparing a Constitution to be submitted for acceptance or rejection to a plebiscite of each State. The people thus had both the first and the last word in the framing of their Constitution. Was it the dream of a visionary that a Constitution for the Empire could be framed by a similar method? Personally he believed three parts of the difficulty would be overcome by the mere fact of the Convention meeting. (Hear, hear.) There could be nothing more stirring to the imagination and nothing more likely to conduce to union than the assemblage in Westminster Hall of the elective representatives of all the King's Oversea possessions under the presidency of his Majesty. (Hear, hear.) The union of America, of Australia, and of South Africa was in each case effected by such a method. Was there not good reason why we should also apply it to the problem of Britannic union? (Cheers.)

H. H. the Raja of Jhabua has arrived in Bombay and is putting up in a buiding at Lamington Road.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

MORIONDO AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS.
MILK CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

67 Esplanade Road BOMBAY.

THE CAMEROON CAMPAIGN.

A CRUISER'S ADVENTURES.

GERMAN GUN BOATS ROUNDED UP

An account of the operations of the cruiser Cumberland in the Cameroon is contained in the December number of "Blackwood's Magazine," from which the following extracts will be found interesting.

The Cumberland left Cowes a few days before the outbreak of war and on August 18th passed on an Admiralty signal communicating the reported presence at Fernando Po (a Spanish possession in the Bight of Biafra, og the entrance to the Cameroon river) of five German cruisers while thirty-two German merchant vessels were said to be sheltering in the entrance to the Cameroon river. From this point the reconnoitring operations of the Cumberland began and the writer proceeds to detail statements of the destruction of the wireless sations erected by the Germans in Togoland (at Atakapame) and at Duala, both of which were equipped with very powerful Telefunken gear, while the former was in direct communication with Berlin.

VICTORIA BESIEGED.

The Cumberland left Lagos on August 29th and reconnoitred Fernando Po. No sign of the German cruisers mentioned in the Admiralty communication was found and the vessel was free to turn her attention to the Cameroon. Victoria, a town lying to the westward of the Cameroon river, was selected as an advance base, and the gunboat Dwarf, which joined the Cumberland on September 4th, entered the harbour under a flag of truce to inform the Commissioner that a search of the town was intended and that opposition would result in its bombardment. The Commissioner assented to the landing of seventy-five marines and seamen who conducted a search for the remainder of the day and into the night. During the night the deportment of all the women aroused suspicion. At dawn a German officer approached the doctor at the temporary hospital erected on the pier with the information from the officer commanding the German troops that the landing force would be annihilated if it was not withdrawn within thirty minutes. The force was withdrawn and an officer was sent ashore with the ultimatum that at a given time the ship's guns would open fire on the foods store. The store was destroyed, but no other portion of the town was bombarded. Victoria was then abandoned as a base and it was agreed to force the entrance to the Cameroon river and establish a base inside Suellaba Point. The entrance to the river was gained and mine-sweeping operations began at once. A landing-party searched Capes Suellaba and Cameroon. On the former four Germans who had been in charge of a signal station were brought off. On September 9th a main base was formed and the Cumberland with its attendant small craft was provided with good anchorage. This base was fourteen miles from Duala, but it had the compensating advantage of commanding the river entrance and the mouths of the numerous creeks.

Continuing the writer says:—

We had definite information that there were two armed vessels, the Nactigal and the Hertzegan Elizabeth either at Duala or in the neighbouring creeks but could not trace the whereabouts of the two gunboats, Eber and Panther, both of which had been at Duala shortly before the outbreak of war. It was supposed that they were lurking in the creeks below the blocked channel.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

On the 11th September the picket-boat (three-pounder and one maxim), and the steam pinnace (one maxim) were armed and prepared for the first reconnaissance. The object of this expedition was to survey the entrance to the Lungasi river, to examine the creek which according to our chart connected with the main stream at Doctor Point, and to select a landing-place close to this junction for a force making an attack on the wireless station at Duala.

These two boats left the base at 8 a.m., and spent most of the forenoon on the mud at the entrance, but succeeded in the end in finding a channel ten feet deep, and entered the Lungasi river. No trace of the connecting creek could be found, but at the place where it should have been, according to the chart, there was a German steam launch. This boat immediately received attention from the three-pounder in the picket-boat, with the result that the German in charge ran her into the bank and with the entire crew deserted her, disappearing into the mangroves followed by valedictory messages from the maxims of both boats!

The launch was sunk immediately after examination, a three-pounder shell in the boiler doing all that was necessary. Its presence in this part of the river suggested that a trip farther up might prove interesting, consequently both boats proceeded up-river surveying and sounding all the way. About two miles had been covered when a boat appeared ahead containing several Europeans. This boat was fired on, and its occupants immediately dashed for the bank and disappeared in the thick undergrowth. Hoping to find out more of these people and their business, the boats approached the scene of their disappearance and were promptly fired on; but though the boat was hit no casualties occurred, and as soon as the compliment was returned by the three-pounder the argument became very onesided. On landing, a telephone hut and half-finished trenches were discovered, which seemed to prove that the enemy expected an attack at this point and considered it of some importance. This fact led us to form the corrrect assumption that in some way the place was connected with the railway, and so an attack thereon would threaten their line of retreat should they find it necessary to evacuate Duala. Having destroyed the telephone, wrecked the hut, and filled in the trenches, the two boats returned to the ship. From the information obtained, it was obvious that the idea of landing a force as previously suggested would have to be abandoned, and that a frontal attack on the town would be necessary.

DECISIVE MEASURES BEGUN.

After describing several minor brushes with the Germans the writer comes to the arrival of the cruiser Challenger on the 23rd September, with six transports carrying three thousand five hundred troops. The next day French transports arrived with four thousand Senegalese troops. Altogether there were over twenty vessels operating at the base.

Th story proceeds:—

The general idea was that three attacks should be made simultaneously if the answer to the initial demand of unconditional surrender were unsatisfactory.

The first or frontal attack was to be made by the cruiser Challenger, which could get to a point about nine thousand yards from the centre of the town; the second by a force of one thousand native troops to be landed at Yansoki, on the Lungasi river, and attack the town in the rear; and the third by two gunboats which, if possible, were to get within range of the bridge which carries the railway across the Lungasi and blow it up, failing which to bombard outgoing trains; in short, to threaten their line of retreat.

The cruiser Challenger had reduced her draught to 20 feet, but it was found that not quite that amount existed in the cleared channel. Her captain, however, decided to take her through, and at 8 a.m. she proceeded to the gunboat Dwarf from the base to the channel. As anticipated, the Challenger touched bottom but was forced over into deep water without any damage being done, thus leaving no doubt about a frontal attack being possible.

A deputation was sent ashore under a white flag to the Governor, demanding the unconditional surrender of the towns of Bonaberri and Duala, including all war material and ships lying off the towns. It was pointed out that an overwhelming force was prepared to back up this demand and refusal would result in bombardment of both towns, and in unnecessary damage and loss of life. Two hours were allowed to prepare an answer, and to secure women and children if resistance were decided on.

GERMAN TREACHERY.

The behaviour of the Germans on receiving this message was typical. During the two hours allowed the ships kept the white flag flying, and in no way intended aggressive measures; but shortly after the message had been received at Duala, the Germans sent a number of floating mines down on the swift-running current. As these approached the ships they were fired on and destroyed by rifles and maxims.

At the end of two hours a reply was sent which in no way answered our demand, but was a lengthy, badly-written document in German, containing a protest to the effect that we had fired with the white flag flying. Unfortunately, by the time this message had been deciphered, dusk had set in, and the bombardment of the town was postponed until the next morning, which allowed a certain time for the withdrawal of troops.

At dawn on the morrow the Challenger opened fire on special parts of the town, purposely doing damage only to certain buildings as it was hoped to use the town as a General Headquarters for future operations. At 10 a.m. a very heavy explosion ashore, followed by the disappearance of the wireless aerial, showed us that the Germans had destroyed the wireless station and were withdrawing. The unconditional surrender of the two towns and surrounding country up to one and a half kilometres was received on board the Challenger at 10-30 a.m. on September 27th.

TRANSPORT GROUNDED.

A thousand troops embarked in a transport on the evening of the 25th, and proceeded, in company with several similar craft, to Yansoki about three miles up the Lungasi river. There was a small road from this place to Duala according to the latest maps, but reconnaissances had shown that it did not come right down to the river bank, and to get to it necessitated a landing being made in the mangroves. It was decided to try this more as a feint attack than anything else. The transport left the base at 7 a.m. and arrived at Yansoki at 9-30. Fire was opened on her by a company concealed in the bushes, and she was forced to seek a landing-place a little lower down the river, thus adding a thousand yards to the journey through the mangroves to the road. On nearing the bank the transport went ashore and only a few men landed, who found it quite impossible to make any headway and so the attempt was abandoned. The position of the transport was very unhealthy: she was aground within fifteen yards of the mangroves, with a falling tide, and a number of the enemy known to be less than a mile away; but for the same reasons which prevented our men getting the road, the enemy could not reach her and she remained ashore full of troops until 10 p.m., when with the assistance of tugs she was refloated and returned to the base. This incident had an effect which was of some importance, as the arrival of the troops was reported to the Germans at Duala, and showed them that their line of retreat was being threatened, and being simultaneous with the bombardment by the Challenger, undoubtedly contributed to the hurried surrender.

CONCERTED GUNBOAT ATTACK.

The third attack by the two gunboats provided most excitement, and had an effect on the general situation similar to that just described.

The two gunboats Remus and Porpoise embarked a half company of the Pioneers each, and left the base at 3.30 a.m. In trying to enter the Lungasi river in the dark the Remus went aground, and remained fast for an hour; when refloated she proceeded full speed, and arrived off Pitti at 10 a.m. No sign of opposition was shown until she was within 80 yards of the place, in spite of the fact that fire had been opened on the telephone hut at 2,000 yards, and kept up during the approach, showing that the Germans had their native troops will in hand. When about 80 yards off a very fierce fire was opened on her by rifles and maxims, making it impossible to keep men exposed; consequently she was withdrawn to 500 yards, and bombarded the place for twenty minutes with shrapnel until the enemy's fire was silenced.

It was noticed that a boom had been placed across the river just beyond Pitti, which would have to be destroyed before progress was possible. A second attack was prepared and carried out, during which the telephone was destroyed and the boom examined, but the fire from the enemy was even fiercer than on the first attack, causing many casualties. A heavy bombardment, however, silenced the fire, and the enemy retired. Before doing so they reported the attack to Duala, and the town surrendered.

Although officially the Germans had surrendered the country for only one and a half kilometres, they retired across the Lungasi and blew up the bridge at Yapooma after they had taken as many trains as they could across. This cleared the country for 11 miles from Duala to the eastward.

£3,000,000 BOOTY.

In addition to the towns of Duala and Bonaberri, 9 large steamers, 40 or 50 lighters, motor boats, steam launches, etc., and a large quantity of railway material, came into our possession. About 400 prisoners were taken, mostly women and children.

The Hertzegan Elizabeth was discovered above the town, sunk in a creek, while the floating dock had also been sunk. Both were raised, and the Hertzegan Elizabeth, after being docked joined our flotilla as the Margaret Elizabeth.

A small stern-wheel gunboat completed the list of the booty, the total value of which was over £3,000,000.

"BATTLE GROUND OF NATIONS."

VISIT TO SALONICA DEFENCES.

I have just visited the British lines round Salonica, and I return infected with almost the same enthusiasm as our officers with regard to the defensive qualities of that position, writes Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters in Macedonia.

Few sites are better adapted by nature for the object in view, or better suited to the requirements of scientific defence.

It reminded me very much of the Turkish lines at Chatalja, where the Bulgarians suffered their only defeat at the hands of the Turks in 1912, but here the valley is considerably broader and the hills higher than those of the Thracian battle-ground.

Roughly speaking, the Allies' lines extend in a wide semi-circle from the river Vardar to the Gulf of Orphanos, making a sweep of about 50 miles, whereof nearly half is naturally defended by the lakes of Langaza and Beshik.

The whole of this are is surrounded by a broad valley, very morassy in some parts, and offering little or no cover to any advancing foe. To the north the ground rises slowly into rolling hills, which abut upon the Beleshitza range.

RELICS OF BALKAN WAR.

To the south a girdle of hills guards the approaches to Salonica, two passes affording easy and sheltered means of communication. The hills furnish admirable emplacements for guns, and command the whole length and breadth of the valley.

On the slopes towards the north can be seen the remains of the trenches where the Turks intended to make a last stand during the first Balkan war. Some of their barbed wire entanglements, still intact, have been utilised by us.

Our trenches show that the experience gained in France and in Flanders has been taken to heart and put to practical use. Their construction would satisfy the most critical expert. They are deep and narrow with traverses at regular intervals, shelter pits and communication trenches. The whole system of defence might serve as a model for exhibition purposes.

I was especially struck with the neat finish given to the work with sandbag buttresses and hurdle riveting. The men seem in excellent health and enjoyed the work, which, by the way, has resulted in some interesting and valuable archaeological finds.

INTERESTING "FINDS."

The whole of this region is of historical interest. It is a great battleground of nations. Coins, statuettes, vases and pottery are constantly being brought to light by spade and pick. So keen has the collectors' spirit developed that the men have occasionally to be restrained from pushing their digging too far.

There are numerous tumulus-like mounds throughout the neighbourhood of Salonica, and the men, it is reported, have a burning desire to expose their secrets.

"I was much impressed by the unanimous and whole-hearted confidence on all sides in our ability to hold the lines against all comers. Indeed, one and all are most eager that the enemy should make an attempt to advance. The valley is really an ideal ground for machine-gun fire, and from the trenches all the assailants' movements would be visible for miles.

The "Bulletin" publishes a report that as a result of the policy of retrenchment followed in the Patiala State the services of 1,200 men who were employed in several subordinate capacities have been dispensed with.

RUSSIAN WINTER WAR.

LAND OF SNOW AND FROZEN RIVERS.

ENEMY'S FORLORN HOPES.

Cold weather has set in on the northern section of the long front, and the fighters on both sides are probably adapting themselves to the new conditions, writes Mr. Harold Williams the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." The lakes are covered with thick sheets of ice, and the Dvina is freezing over. There have been heavy falls of snow, and sledge transport is in full swing.

Further south, where the conditions are less wintry, and where the ground has not been frozen too hard to allow of trench digging, the enemy continues his endeavours to obtain some definite reward for his prolonged and costly efforts.

On the Styr, that feeder of the marshes which comes down from Galicia and the south, the foe is trying to establish himself within the Czartorysk bend, hoping to drive a wedge into the Russian front and thus obtain the possibility of combining flank and frontal attacks. He still bases himself on the Kovel-Sarny railway (the west-to-east line which crosses the Styr at right angles to south of the marshes). He varies continually his actual point of attack, but he has nowhere met with success.

BARRIER RIVER OF ICE.

Dec. 7.—In the military situation there is no change. In the climatic conditions there is the inevitable progress. Everywhere on the Dvina there is ice, but the presence of huge masses of ice and frozen snow brought down by the flood from the upper reaches has made the freezing over in the Courland waters so uneven that the passants of the Riga district say that any crossing of these is impossible for the present.

Even for this time of year the weather is severe along the whole front, and this feature extends even to the southern section. Reports from some points of the front speak of 45 deg. of frost (13 deg. below zero, Fahr.).

POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The political situation is in a sense, clearer. The Ukase is published announcing that the convocation of the Legislative Chambers is to be postponed until the Budget Commission of the Duma and the Finance Commission of the Council of State have finished their work on the Estimates for 1916.

It is significant that the Congress of Rights, which has just closed, adopted a resolution approving of the decision to postpone the calling together of the Duma. The main resolution was directed against the Progressive block and all its works.

Altogether there is still some tenseness in the political atmosphere. It has been currently stated for some time past that the meeting of the Duma was to be postponed until January; but the ukase gives no date. This allows of two interpretations—they are both on the lap of time.

BLACK SEA AND WHITE LAND.

Dec. 12.—Details are published of the sinking by three Russian torpedo-boats of two Turkish gunboats in the Black Sea east of the Bosphorus. The gunboats are, oddly enough reported to "French-built," constructed in 1913 and 1907, of 560 and 213 tons respectively. A sailing ship which they were convoying was also sunk.

On the Russian land front, from the Black Sea to the Baltic there is still no change to report. A concentrated artillery fire stopped the enemy's advance in Galicia. Otherwise the white winter has put a stop to all large-scale operations, and the general claim is broken only by skirmishes in which companies or platoons are the largest units engaged.

This is true even on the Riga front, where the enemy is now evidently distrustful of his chances of capturing that town and has apparently made every arrangement for wintering in his present positions.

Some military critics are inclined to question the possibility of a serious attempt to force the Dvina being made during the next few weeks; these critics point out that with the freezing of the ports of Libau and Windau the enemy will have to depend entirely on his land transport for bringing up ammunition and other supplies. Snow blizzards have rendered the roads impassable for motor transport, and the railways are being kept clear only by requisitioning the labour of the local inhabitants.

MOSCOW'S "ATMOSPHERE."

Politically to-day the chief event since the postponement of the opening of the Duma session has been the refusal of the authorities to allow congresses of the Munitions Committees and the Zemstvo Union to be held in Moscow. The Minister of the Interior now explains that the Moscow atmosphere was considered unsuitable; but that permission will be given to hold congresses in some other centre. The second Congress of Rights is at present sitting in Nijni Novgorod.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

SALE NOW ON

FURTHER SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BARGAIN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS;

JEWELLERY, SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE

CHINA AND GLASS, GYMKHANA KIT, RIFLES, STATIONERY,

HARDWARE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

FRESH SELECTION OF GOODS

ON SHOW EVERY DAY.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES.

A CURE THAT IS WORKING WONDERS IN INDIA. EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT IT.

Everyone who suffers from kidney or bladder troubles, from backache or Bengal sweat, should make haste to get Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Since their introduction into India they have been working wonders in curing these and similar complaints. The action of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is quite unlike that of ordinary kidney medicines or diuretics. They are not made up of saltpetre or buchu, or any of the old unsatisfactory drugs. It is their strengthening effect on the nerves that gives them their wonderful curative power. All the urinary organs are governed by nerves, and weakness of those nerves must work out in weakness of the functions. Dr. Cassell's Tablets restore the nerve power, and that is why they cure where other means fail.

Take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for all urinary troubles, for nerve weakness, vital exhaustion, and every run-down condition. Sold by chemists and Bazaars throughout India Prices, As. 14 and Rs. 2-2. 3 540

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glacoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. S41.

ASTHMA

The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!

POST I/6 FREE ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

Of leading Chemists-Stores & P. St-Lazare, 20, Paris

Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

Varieties of Choicest well-known

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY SOAPS

Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.

Up-country Orders by V.P.P.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless nights, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

Peace Prosperity Power to those who use ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

Price Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Jamnagar, Kathiawar,

and

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Price Refunded if not found according to Advertisement.

MESMERISM RING.

SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

This wonderful Mesmerism Ring has been made with great labour of materials having astonishing magnetic and electrical powers. This wonderful ring is full of magical powers. The past, the present and the future can be very easily ascertained through it in an instant. Interviewing the dead or the living, the AVATARS, etc., knowing about things thousands of miles away, about buried wealth, about the illness of a patient, tracing a lost thing, getting answers to most secret questions, and thousands of such other wonderful feats can be accomplished through this ring in an instant. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Directions will accompany the parcel. To be had of

Manager, MAGICAL COMPANY,

DEPT. B., JHANSI.

OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

"I duly received the MESMERISM RING and have found it as you described. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they want me to send order for them....."

Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.

By the aid of this Wonderful Ring we have written somewhat of the future to His Excellency the present Viceroy, which shall come out true in the end and for which His Excellency has thanked us. Just Try.

NOW OR NEVER

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonal from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainty goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

FIAT

FIATS HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED TO

H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.
H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda.
H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar.
H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.
H. H. The Maharajah of Indore.
H. H. The Maharajah of Alwa.
H. H. The Maharajah of Dholpur.
H. H. The Maharajah of Jodhpur.
H. H. The Maharajah of Balrampur.
H. H. The Maharajah of Bikanir.
etc., etc.

FIAT OWNERS.

H. H. The Maharajah of Jhind.
H. H. The Maharajah of Bansda.
H. H. The Maharajah of Patiala.
H. H. The Maharajah of Kotha.
H. H. The Maharajah of Tehri.
H. H. The Maharajah of Kapurthala.
H. H. The Maharajah of Baria.
H. H. The Maharajah of Dewas.
H. H. The Maharajah of Rampur.
H. H. The Maharajah of Tonk.
etc., etc.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED.

ARE NOW REGISTERING

ORDERS FOR 1916 MODEL

FIAT

Cars, complete with Spider, Torpedo or Landaulette Bodies fitted on the world famous 10-12, 15-18, 25-35 and the 12 Cylinder 40-50 Grand-de-Lux Chassis.

Deliveries given in strict rotation as orders received.

Further particulars from

The Sole Authorized Fiat Agents

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co.,
LIMITED.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE AND APOLLO BUNDER,

BOMBAY.

FIAT

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bo[illegible]